FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JUNE 1983

PLO Affa

After "fierce fighting" with forces loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Fatah dissidents captured another loyalist stronghold near Shtawrah and arrested a large number of 'Arafat's men, Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 29 June. The dissidents transferred 150 prisoners to Syria, the radio announced later. Earlier, a loyalist spokesman admitted that his side lost 15 persons killed and 20 wounded in battles with the dissidents and their backers on 28 June, according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a related report, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said PLO Deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir has informed 'Arafat that under present conditions the loyalists can hold out only 3 more days in the Al-Biqa' valley. Al-Wazir also told a press conference in Tripoli, Lebanon, that there is "no possibility of ending the fighting because every time the PLO opens a door for dialogue, the Syrians close it and ignite the mutiny against 'Arafat," according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Fatah dissident leader Nimr Salih issued an official statement accusing 'Arafat, Al-Wazir and Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), of "working to recognize Israel and to approve the Israeli-Lebanese agreement," Radio Monte Carlo reported. Another dissident leader, Colonel Khalid al-'Amlah, denied that Hawatimah "has played any role in mediating the Fatah dispute" and said the dissidents "reject any dialogue" with the DFLP, according to the radio. Radio Monte Carlo did not follow up its earlier report that Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader George Habash has persuaded Syria to revoke its expulsion of 'Arafat; the London daily *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* said Habash's recent talks with the Syrian president produced nothing. Both the Fatah loyalists and dissidents are preparing to resolve their dispute by force, the paper indicated.

While the fighting continued in Al-Biqa', PLO leader 'Arafat held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid in Algeria, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio noted. The talks focused on the hostile attitude of "certain Arab regimes" toward 'Arafat and the PLO and on the military situation in Al-Biqa'. A PLO source cited by the radio said Bendjedid reaffirmed Algeria's firm support for the PLO. In another development, PNC members in Egypt called on Syria to revoke its decision to deport 'Arafat, MENA reported.

Habib Mission

After holding talks with Saudi King Fahd in At-Ta'if, U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib flew to Cairo where he met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, according to SPA and MENA. 'Ali and Habib discussed possibilities for breaking the current impasse over Lebanon, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed in a statement reported by MENA. Habib departed Cairo for Beirut on 29 June, Cairo radio noted.

Syria

The next Syrian-Israeli war, if it breaks out, will be "completely different" from the 1982 war when the Syrian Army was less well equipped and prepared, Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas said in a *Stern* magazine interview reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Syria can now mobilize 750,000 men, Talas asserted.

A Damascus radio commentary viewed recent U.S. diplomatic and military moves in the Middle East as part of a "conspiracy," claiming that U.S. envoy Habib will seek to persuade Lebanon to accede to a "new invasion by the Rapid deployment Force" to fill the vacuum caused by a partial Israeli withdrawal.

Egypt-Sudan

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri held talks in Cairo on the "aggressive operations" carried out by Libya against the Chadian Government, according to an official statement on the meeting carried by MENA. Mubarak and Numayri appealed to all forces concerned with Africa's security and stability to back the legitimate Chadian leadership and warned that if the aggression continues Egypt and Sudan will consider adopting "appropriate measures" to defend the legitimacy of the OAU and foil aggressive plans against states neighboring Chad.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian fighter planes shot down an Iraqi aircraft on 28 June near Saqqez in the Talijan region, according to an Iranian Armed Forces announcement broadcast by Tehran radio. Meanwhile, responding to an Iraqi proposal on the exchange of POW's, the Iranian Foreign Ministry announced that it contained "nothing new" and merely reiterated for propaganda purposes similar proposals advanced by Iran, according to Tehran radio. However, Iran is prepared to exchange POW's on an equal basis and under Red Cross supervision, the announcement added.

Afghanistan

Afghan resistance fighters in a series of attacks on the northern provinces have shot down a helicopter, destroyed a number of armored vehicles and killed "dozens" of Soviet and Afghan soldiers, AFP reported citing Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad. The government has dispatched fresh troops to Baghlan, Qonduz, and Badakshan Provinces to counter the increased insurgent activity, the sources added.

to

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 126 *29 June 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Clashes Resume Between Fatah Groups in Al-Biqa' ..... A 1
Fighting Called 'Fierce' *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 1
Syrians, Libyans Reportedly Involved *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Further on Syrian Involvement *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... A 1
More on Al-Biqa' Fighting *[Beirut]* ..... A 1
Fighting in Barr Ilyas *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 1
Pro-'Arafat Position Falls *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 1
Dissidents Capture Supply Depot *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Prisoners to Syria *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 2
Dissident Deployment Reported *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 2
12 Killed in Fighting *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 2
PLO Official Says Loyalists Can Hold Out 3 Days *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... A 2
Rebels' Successes Acknowledged *[PETRA-JNA]* ..... A 3
Habash Mediation Fails; More Clashes 'Imminent' *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT]* ..... A 3
Fahd Asked To Arrange 'Arafat-Al-Asad Meeting *[Kuwait]* ..... A 3
PNC Asks Syria To Rescind 'Arafat Expulsion *[MENA]* ..... A 4
Rebel Leader Musa Rejects Compromise With 'Arafat *[Paris LE MONDE 26-27 Jun]* ..... A 4
Further Remarks by Musa *[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 28 Jun]* ..... A 4
Dissident Salih on 'Correcting' Fatah Conditions *[KUNA]* ..... A 5
Criticizes Hawatimah Mediation Effort *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
Dissidents Reject Any Dialogue With DFLP *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
DFLP Role Denounced *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
'Arafat, Bendjedid Discuss Palestinian Situation *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 6
Al-Wazir Says Syria Seeks To Spread Fighting *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 6
PLO's Al-Fahum Comments on Fatah Split, 'Arafat *[Belgrade]* ..... A 6
PFLP Official Condemns Palestinian Fratricide *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 6
Arab League's Klibi Addresses Conference *[KUNA]* ..... A 7
Pravda Reports Arab Communists' Statement *[cross-reference]* ..... A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES Blames Regimes for PLO Problems *[27 Jun]* ..... C 1
AL-WATAN Praises PFLP-DFLP Unification Steps *[27 Jun]* ..... C 1

OMAN

Information Minister on Gulf, Arab Issues ..... C 1
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 20-26 Jun]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Meets With U.S. Mideast Envoy Habib ..... C 2
Importance of Settling PLO Dispute Stressed ..... C 2
Riyadh Commentary ..... C 2
AR-RIYAD Article ..... C 3
Jordan Armed Forces Commander Pays Visit ..... C 3
Arrives 28 June ..... C 3
Received by King Fahd ..... C 3

Departs At-Ta'if ..... C 3
Israeli Pressure on Arabs To Leave Land Cited ..... C 3
Commentary on Call To Resume Ties With Israel ..... C 4
Commentator on Afghan Revolutionary Operations ..... C 4
Television Discussion of Islamic Ijtihad *['UKAZ 17 Jun]* ..... C 5

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Praises 'Arafat's 'Silence' *[28 Jun]* ..... C 5
Briefs: Gross National Income ..... C 6

EGYPT

Mubarak, Ministers Meet With Numayri 28 June ..... D 1
Warn Libya on Chad ..... D 1
AL-AKHBAR on Joint Stand ..... D 1
Mubarak, Zaire's Kamanda Discuss Chad 28 June ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives Mobutu Message ..... D 2
'Ali To Discuss Chad With African Envoys ..... D 2
U.S. Envoy Habib Arrives in Cairo 28 June ..... D 2
Habib, 'Ali Hold Talks ..... D 2
Spokesman on Talks ..... D 3
Habib Departs for Beirut ..... D 3
Khalil Interviewed on PLO, Syria Conflict ..... D 3
Libyan Role in Chad, PLO Infighting Criticized ..... D 4
Egyptian Paper Urges Palestinians To Resist 'Intruders' *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM 25 Jun]* ..... D 4
Weekly on Reallocation of U.S. Aid to Egypt *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM 25 Jun]* ..... D 5
Turkish Foreign Minister Leaves Cairo 29 June ..... D 5

IRAQ

Communique on 27-28 June Military Operations ..... E 1
Spokesman Denies Downing of Iraqi Plane ..... E 1

JORDAN

PETRA: Trade Unions Deny Syrian Claims ..... F 1
AR-RA'Y Views Habib's Return With Suspicion ..... F 1

LEBANON

Ministerial Source on Israeli Redeployment ..... G 1
Political Committee Meets in Republican Palace ..... G 1
Israelis Partial Withdrawal Plan Criticized ..... G 1
Pierre al-Jumayyil Meets British Envoy 28 June *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
IDF Carries Out Maneuvers, Overflights in South ..... G 1
Army, Syrian Forces Engage in 'Limited' Clashes ..... G 2
Islamic Unity Members Relocate in Tripoli *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Ahmad al-Khatib's Squads Reportedly Breaking Up ..... G 2
Explosions Reported in South, Beirut 29 June ..... G 2
Explosive Hurled at Two IDF Soldiers in South ..... G 2
Shells in Ghazir, Juniyah; Tension in Al-Biqa' ..... G 2
Parties Fail To Close Down Centers in Tripoli ..... G 3
Ibdin Radio on Franjiyah Hungarian TV Interview ..... G 3
Sa'd Haddad Address to Lebanese People 25 June ..... G 4

SYRIA

President Al-Asad Addresses Men of Religion ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives ICO's Secretary General ..... H 2
Talas Discusses Confrontation With Israel *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 2

Commentary Sees New Plot in Habib's Tour ..... H 2
Qaddurah Leaves Damascus for Turkey 28 June ..... H 3
Briefs: Phosphates for USSR ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Debate Over Redeployment Continues ..... I 1
Cabinet Discussion 30 June *[MA'ARIV 29 Jun]* ..... I 1
'Political Figures' Assessment *[DAVAR 29 Jun]* ..... I 1
DAVAR, 'AL HAMISHMAR Back Redeployment ..... I 2
French Contingency Plans Reported In Lebanon ..... I 2
Habib To Press for Return of Egyptian Ambassador *[MA'ARIV 28 Jun]* ..... I 2
AL-HAMISHMAR Commentary on Habib's Trip *[28 Jun]* ..... I 2
Lebanese President Examining Canton Concept *[DAVAR 28 Jun]* ..... I 3
Camille Sham'un Discusses Syrian Withdrawal ..... I 4
IDF Commander Comments on PLO Mutiny Effects ..... I 4
Segev Discusses PLO Rift Opportunity *[MA'ARIV 28 Jun]* ..... I 4
General Avraham Tamir To Retire From IDF ..... I 5
Minister Levi on West Bank Construction *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 29 Jun]* ..... I 5
West Bank Municipalities Near Bankruptcy *[AL-HAMISHMAR 28 Jun]* ..... I 5
AL-FAJR Journalist Remanded for 15 Days ..... I 6
Knesset To Be Asked To Approve Lavi Loans ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Replies to OAU Message on Chad ..... Q 1
KEYHAN Carries Al-Qadhdhafi Interview 14 June *[Tehran]* ..... Q 1
Warning Against Pro-Habre Intervention in Chad ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Zairian Envoy's Statement on Chad, African Ties ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Calls For Arab Unity ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi ..... R 1
Tigre Front Reports Victories Against Government *[Voice of Broad Masses]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

President Receives EEC Parliamentarians ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Plans for Self-Reliance in Food Announced ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

President Biya Cancels Visit to FRG ..... S 1
Biya Congratulates Mengistu on OAU Chairmanship *[PANA]* ..... S 1

CHAD

Additional Reportage on Fighting in North ..... S 1
French Aid Called 'Precious' ..... S 1
More Assistance Needed *[Paris LE MONDE 28 Jun]* ..... S 1
General Staff on Fighting *[Paris LE MONDE 26-27 Jun]* ..... S 2

ZAIRE

Foreign Minister Leaves for Cairo, Khartoum ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Togolese Ambassador Summoned; Protest Lodged ..... T 1
Fifteen More Wanted in 19 June Coup Attempt ..... T 1
Newspaper Commends FRG Ambassador's 'Honesty' ..... T 1
Four To Be Tried on 23 November Coup Charges ..... T 1
Conditions for Establishing Militia Discussed ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Public Asked To Surrender Unlicensed Arms ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

Newspaper Editor Charged With Sedition ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Ministry Communique Cites RSA Troop Actions ..... U 1
UNITA Postpones Hostage Release 'Indefinitely' ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Further Reportage on 26 June Armed Attack ..... U 1
Mode on Government Protest ..... U 1
Cabinet Condemns South Africa ..... U 2
LLA Claims Responsibility *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 2
'Suspension' of Relations With ROK Announced ..... U 2
Former Minister Explains Basis for Resignation *[RAND DAILY MAIL 28 Jun]* ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

Anniversary Messages Continue To Arrive ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

More Messages Received on Independence Day ..... U 3
Portuguese Military Officers End 3-Month Mission ..... U 3
Training Center Planned ..... U 3
Mission Leader Hails Cooperation ..... U 3
Portugal To Train Cadets ..... U 3
'Operative Command' Set Up for Resettlement ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

More on Blasts at Internal Affairs Offices ..... U 4
Mozambique Office Not Target ..... U 4
Ministry Confirms Receipt of Lesotho Protest ..... U 4
Viljoen: Prepare Psychologically for War Ahead ..... U 4
Former ANC Head Receives 5-Year Prison Sentence ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

Meeting on Cooperation With Romania Opens ..... U 5
Kaunda, Union Leaders Begin Wage Talks 27 June ..... U 5
Kaunda Seeks Labor's Understanding ..... U 6
Kaunda Addresses Labor Leaders ..... U 6

Clashes Resume Between Fatah Groups in Al-Biqa'

Fighting Called 'Fierce'

NC291027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reports that fierce clashes are raging on the Darzaynun-Riyaq Road between the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group and the 'Arafat group. The Abu Musa group is now attacking a security post belonging to 'Arafat east of Kafr Zabad township. Another force is attacking one of the largest supply posts belonging to 'Arafat, located west of Tall Sarhun. The Abu Musa group is setting up a checkpoint on the Al-Marj crossroads.

Syrians, Libyans Reportedly Involved

JN281323 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] In Damascus, a Palestinian military spokesman has stated that the positions of Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Army in Al-Biqa' continue to be subjected to attacks by the forces of Abu Musa and [Ahmad] Jibril in cooperation with the Libyan Forces and the Syrian As-Sa'iqah Forces while the Syrian forces are besieging the Fatah positions in Al-Biqa'.

The spokesman said that specific Syrian quarters are overtly involved in what the Fatah forces in the Al-Biqa' valley are being subjected to. The spokesman added that the agent groups are moving freely, transporting their weapons and setting ambushes on the roads for the fighters of Fatah and their military hardware, with the former not having the right to carry personal weapons to defend themselves in view of the Syrian measures.

The spokesman warned that these operations aim to achieve the first part of the massacre against the Fatah fighters and bases. He concluded by saying that the Fatah fighters are fighting heroically in defense of their positions and under very difficult circumstances, due to the Syrian stand which supports and assists the attacks against the Fatah forces and their positions.

Further on Syrian Involvement

NC281239 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Abu Musa forces took control of the most parts of Darzaynun at noon today. According to security information available to Radio Free Lebanon, the Abu Musa gunmen and the Syrian forces have set up roadblocks inside Darzaynun and are now combing the town in view of the presence of some pockets loyal to 'Arafat that are still fighting ferociously.

Explosions and gunfire are being heard now on the outskirts of the town, where the Abu Musa group is trying to set up a roadblock on the entrance to the town of Ta'nayil. There are casualties on both sides, but the casualties among the Abu Musa forces are greater.

According to information, behind this new gain for Abu Musa are Syrian soldiers in Palestinian military uniforms who are taking part in the fighting on the side of the dissidents, and Syrian officers, who are directing the military operations. The Syrian Command has set up a special operations room to enable Abu Musa to control the situation.

More on Al-Biqa' Fighting

NC281752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The situation in Al-Biqa' has deteriorated again. The clashes resumed tonight following a comparative calm which lasted a short time this afternoon. Clashes with all types of weapons are taking place among the Palestinian groups in Al-Biqa', particularly alopng the Barr Ilyas-al-Marj-Darzaynun axis, where the fighting is fierce, and where the headquarters of Ash-Sharif Nasir, who is a supporter of 'Arafat, is situated.

According to security reports, the Abu Musa group has set up a roadblock on the International Highway-Al-Marj crossroad to prevent supplies from reaching the 'Arafat group deployed between Shtawrah and Barr Ilyas. Reports say that there are many casualties among citizens in the areas with fighting, in addition to material losses. The security sources believe that the object of the battles among the Palestinians is to end the presence of 'Arafat supporters in central Al-Biqa'.

Fighting in Barr Ilyas

NC281604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Violent clashes took place between the 'Arafat and Abu Musa groups in Barr Ilyas this afternoon. Several houses were destroyed and at least four civilians were wounded.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reported a few moments ago that violent battles are taking place in Barr Ilyas. A large number of wounded people have been moved to Tall Shiha Hospital. The body of a Palestinian was found in front of Al-Husayni gasoline filling station.

The Abu Musa group captured some Fatah supporters, including Major Hasan Yusuf and Captain Abu al-Amin, today. Last night, they attacked and occupied a hospital belonging to 'Arafat's group in Al-Hadath's Ba'labakk. They captured six people.

Pro-'Arafat Position Falls

NC290640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0627 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] We have just received a report from the Al-Biqa' that Ash-Sharif Nasir's farm, the last stronghold of 'Arafat's group, fell this morning following fierce fighting that lasted throughout the night. The Abu Musa group has managed to arrest a large number of 'Arafat's men.

The Abu Musa group has thus completed its control over Ar-Rawdah, Al-Marj, the Darzaynun hills, and Ash-Sharif Nasir's farm.

Dissidents Capture Supply Depot

NC291245 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In his latest report, our Al-Biqa' correspondent reported that fierce clashes are raging on the Darzaynun-Riyaq road and that the battles alternately ease and intensify. During these battles, the Abu Musa group attacked and took over a security post belonging to 'Arafat east of Kafr Zabad township. These forces also attacked one of the largest supply depots belonging to 'Arafat, located west of Tall Sarhun, and managed to control it. The Abu Musa group has set up a checkpoint on the Al-Marj crossroads.

It has been learned that 'Arafat's men have evacuated their positions in R'it and Dayr al-Ghazal and moved toward Wavell Camp in Ba'labakk. The Syrian forces in Ba'labakk have set up an observation post manned by one tank, one troop carrier, and one jeep in Tall Muhanna, south of the Lebanese Army barracks of Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah. This post will enable the Syrians to observe the movements of 'Arafat's groups from the barracks up to the government house.

'Arafat Prisoners to Syria

NC290927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Regarding the losses [in the fighting in the Al-Biqa'] our reporters says approximately 20 bodies and 150 prisoners of 'Arafat's group have been moved to Syria.

Dissident Deployment Reported

NC281813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] It has been learned that the Syrian special forces' political leader has asked the Palestinian organizations and the national movement's parties to carry out a general mobilization of their ranks to recruit no less than 20,000 fighters, who would carry out operations to serve the interests of the special forces' poltical leadership as well as carry out operations with it in Lebanon.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondents in the Al-Biqa' have reported that mutinous Palestinian reinforcements have entered the Al-Biqa' area and deployed on the boundaries of the towns of Shtawrah, Jdita, and Barr Ilyas as well as in the axes of Darzaynun, Ad-Dalhamiyah, and 'Ali an-Nahri. They have set up barriers close to the Syrian barriers, and have begun to search cars and to examine identity cards.

The mutinous forces occupied, with Syrian support, positions held by 'Arafat's Fatah forces in Majdal 'Anjar and disarmed them.

12 Killed in Fighting

NC282057 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Information reaching Beirut today revealed that the Palestinian battles resumed in order to remove Yasir 'Arafat from the Fatah organization leadership and to change Fatah's political line. The information adds that this plan is being implemented on the battlefield, but it has generated important Arab and international opposition which supports 'Arafat and his line. Political sources have said that the Palestinian clashes will lead to the liquidation of Fatah's military strength and the reduction of its political influence.

At a time when tension is mounting among the Palestinians in the Al-Biqa', and when battles are at the doorsteps of Ba'labakk following the progress achieved by the dissidents, gunmen fired several rocket propelled grenades at two Syrian tanks in Ta'nayil, specifically at the 'Abbud Farm crossroads, at 1900 today. The two tanks were destroyed.

According to preliminary information, the battles which took place this afternoon in the area of Barr Ilyas, Ta'nayil, and Darzaynun, left 12 people dead and about 30 others wounded. The wounded were taken to the hospitals in the Al-Biqa', including Tamsiha and Al-Mu'allaqah in Zahlah, at the request of the International Red Cross and Al-Biqa' Governor Diyab Yunis.

PLO Official Says Loyalists Can Hold Out 3 Days

NC281934 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] First on the military front. Reports indicate that, in general, the dissident forces of the Fatah organization led by Abu Musa have the upper hand over Fatah loyalists. It appears that Syria may admit a return of Yasir 'Arafat, but only after the crushing of the independent Palestinian forces loyal to him.

Yasir 'Arafat is said to have rejected Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir] proposal to withdraw loyal supporters to Tripoli in view of the large-scale offensive in the Al-Biqa' of Abu Musa's men that has continued until late this evening. It has been learned that Yasir 'Arafat had promised Abu Jihad that he will shortly be receiving aid that will allow him to win back military superiority, but Abu Jihad is reported to have told Yasir 'Arafat that under present conditions his men can hold out only 3 days more.

It was reported from the Al-Biqa' this morning that clashes between Palestinians have broken out again, and that the partisans of Abu Musa have gained full control of the town of Darzaynun. Correspondents there said that Fatah loyalists have given up three positions at As-Sawda' and withdrawn to Al-Marj after violent battles that lasted through the night and left three combatants dead.

Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has revealed that at 2200 last night, supporters of Yasir 'Arafat surrounded dissident positions near 'Anjar and detained several followers of Abu Musa. On its part, the Syrian Army closed the road to the Syrian frontiers. Fighting was reported to have eased off late this afternoon.

Loyalist forces in Tripoli claimed that the assailants' drive in the Al-Biqa' has been repelled, but admitted losses of 15 killed, including a major; 20 wounded; and a number of men seized at roadblocks, including a colonel.

A new development today was the first attack by Fatah loyalists against Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa'. Late this afternoon a Syrian truck was ambushed near Jdita, and several Syrian soldiers were wounded.

A Fatah statement in Tripoli has accused Libyan troops of taking part in last night's fighting, and said that certain Syrian parties were involved. He affirmed that the Fatah rebels were also supported by the PFLP-GC and by the As-Sa'iqah of Syria.

Rebels' Successes Acknowledged

JN291110 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Amman, 29 Jun (PETRA) — In a statement, the PLO office pointed out that the Ahmad Jibril group backed by the dissidents and some Syrian and Libyan units have attacked the Palestinian revolution forces positions in Ar-Rawdah. Our forces checked the attackers and prevented them from achieving their objectives. But the groups belonging to Ahmad Jibril and Sa'id Musa, backed by the Syrian and Libyan forces managed to establish their own presence in the old military administration offices on the Ar-Rawdah triangle, at a time when our forces are getting ready to launch attacks on the Zionist enemy.

The statement said that the Ash-Shaqif forces are still holding their positions in Ar-Rawdah despite the cordon imposed around them, and the fact that many Fatah forces were arrested as they were heading toward their positions.

The statement explained that the Palestinian revolution forces asked the Syrian forces to intervene to remove the roadblock that has been erected on the approaches of Barr Ilyas. But these forces failed to respond, and firing at our positions continued. This compelled our forces to return the fire, clash with the dissident forces, and force them to remove the roadblock. The statement said that the Ahmad Jibril and Abu Musa groups resumed their provocative acts and set up roadblocks on the 'Abbud farm triangle. A Libyan tank was destroyed and one of our fighters was martyred.

The statement added that the Fatah leadership in Shtawrah held an emergency meeting with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement to study the situation. The movement expressed readiness to support Fatah and to contact Colonel Muhammad Ghanim to stop the unwarranted Syria forces' attacks.

Habash Mediation Fails; More Clashes 'Imminent'

PM281606 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Mansur Hakim Darwish report: "Fatah Mutiny": Concentrations, Roads Blocked, and Alerts; Military Decision in Al-Biqa' Within Hours"]

[Excerpt] Damascus — *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* learned yesterday that the present inclination is to carry out a decisive military operation within the next 3 days in order to deal with the Fatah mutiny. This is happening in the midst of increasing evidence of a buildup on both sides. Meanwhile, the 6-hour meeting between PFLP leader Dr George Habash and President Hafiz al-Asad has led to no results regarding the mediation between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Syria.

Well-informed sources in Damascus affirmed that the situation inside the Fatah movement has reached a critical point, and that preparations by the mutineers led by Colonel Sa'id Musa are underway to resolve the situation militarily. It was also learned that military forces and supplies are being concentrated in an attempt to resolve the conflict in favor of the dissident forces, now that all conciliation efforts have reached a dead end and contracts between the various parties have been broken off.

The sources said that reinforcements have been sent to support the mutineers. These include an artillery unit and logistic supplies. A brigade of Al-Jarmaq Battalions and the Aylul Brigade were also dispatched. It was also reported that certain roads have been blocked, and all commanders have been ordered to proceed to Al-Biqa' as quickly as possible.

It was learned yesterday that the reports that Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union in the next few days are not true. The visit was reportedly in order to discuss the present situation with the Soviet leaders and ask them to mediate in view of the deteriorating situation. Palestinian sources said that the visit is likely, but will not take place in the next few days as reported.

The same sources said that 'Arafat intends to make a tour of the Arab capitals shortly.

Fahd Asked To Arrange 'Arafat-Al-Asad Meeting

LD291036 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh: A Palestinian official has said that the PLO has asked His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to arrange a meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat in Holy Mecca or At-Ta'if, in the presence of the Saudi monarch. The official, Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah representative in Riyadh and a member of its Central Committee, said that 'Arafat is expected to visit Saudi Arabia in the next few days after presiding over the meetings of the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis.

Mr An-Natshah, who was speaking to journalists after a meeting with King Fahd, said that Syria has not yet responded to the idea of convening of a tripartite summit. On the other hand, the political adviser to the PLO chairman, Mr Hani al-Hasan,

arrived in At-Ta'if yesterday carrying a letter from Yasir 'Arafat to King Fahd.

PNC Asks Syria To Rescind 'Arafat Expulsion

NC281645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — The members of the PNC who are in Egypt have emphasized their complete confidence in the PLO's legitimate leadership under Yasir 'Arafat, in his capacity as the symbol of the Palestinian struggle.

In a statement issued after their meeting at the PLO headquarters in Cairo, the council members called on the Syrian authorities to retract the decision to deport Yasir 'Arafat — a decision which they described as having done serious injury to the Palestinian cause.

The statement, which is signed by all the PNC members in Cairo — including Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, Nabil Sha't, Sa'id Kamal, Zuhdi al-Qadrah, Muhammad Sabih and all the Palestinian groups — called for supporting the independent Palestinian decision and for adhering to the resolutions adopted by the PNC during its 16th session in Algiers. The statement called for the need to mobilize the resources and unite the ranks to confront Israel which is still devouring Palestinian and Arab land and disdaining Arab dignity.

The statement urged the Arab masses to support the PLO and its legitimate leadership so as to uncover the plot which is being engineered to liquidate the PLO and, consequently, the Palestinian issue. The PNC members concluded their statement by expressing their confidence that this crisis will be overcome and confronted with courage and determination.

Rebel Leader Musa Rejects Compromise With 'Arafat

PM281602 Paris Le Monde in French 26-27 Jun 83 p 19

[Emmanuel Jarry dispatch: "The Colonel Who Defies Mr 'Arafat"]

[Excerpt] Hammarah, eastern Al-Biqa' — "When we began in 1965, we opted for armed struggle to liberate Palestine. It is the only possible way," we were told by Colonel Sa'id Musa, who admitted, however, that no Arab country now agrees to allow the fedayeen to do as they please. "It is true that even Syria limits our movements in the Golan and even in Al-Biqa'. But nothing can stop revolutionaries' determination when they want to fight. We must open the Golan front; the front in Jordan. It is possible, if we have the people's desire, to continue the armed struggle."

He added: "People say that there are angels in heaven. If those angels were to obstruct my way to Palestine I would fight them." Just as he rejects the diplomatic path and the PLO's 1974 program (which envisages the establishment of a Palestinian state on "every portion of liberated territory") because "you cannot liberate Palestine in stages," he also rejects any idea of compromise with Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

"We believe that our dispute can be resolved by means of dialogue. But if Yasir 'Arafat wants a solution, he must adopt our viewpoint. There is no intermediate solution. Either one is a nationalist or one is not." These cutting remarks could be misleading, because the rebel officers are in no way "lost soldiers." Colonel Abu Musa and his friends are certainly sincere.

In any case, this is their image among the Palestinian population, who respect their "heroic" past and venerate their revolutionary romanticism, as expressed by another dissident officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad as-Sughayyir (Abu Hazim), with whom we met at the rebel headquarters in northern Al-Biqa', not far from Ba'labakk. He reproached Mr Yasir 'Arafat for distorting Al-Fatah by trying to turn the organization into a regular army: "A regular army implies soldiers in barracks," he told us. "We are revolutionary fighters. We must stay amid our people; our war must remain a people's war. We reject the transformation of our forces into a regular army serving Yasir 'Arafat's policy aimed at a negotiated solution."

One intellectual of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to whom we conveyed these remarks provided perhaps the most sensible comment on this aspect of the dissident movement: "It must not be forgotten," he told us, "that it was Fatah that first launched the armed struggle, under difficult circumstances and with very limited means, when it was still an impoverished organization composed of men who had only their courage and their self-sacrifice. Within the organization many cadres feel nostalgic for that time.

"We are witnessing," he said, "a revival of the slogans of the early years of the Palestinian revolution. This return to sources has some positive aspects on the moral plane, but also implies a rejection of the political experience acquired by the PLO over 10 years and all the progress made by the Palestinian revolution during these years."

Further Remarks by Musa

GF281332 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 28 Jun 83

[By Jum'ah al-Lami]

[Excerpt] Damascus — Col Abu Musa, the leader of the dissident movement in Fatah, has accused PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of departing from Fatah's principles and deviating from its framework. Abu Musa said that 'Arafat escalated the dispute with Syria in order to bring about the events that have taken place "so that he will lay the responsibility of his defeat on the Arabs and not on the patriotic stand within Fatah."

In an interview with *Al-Khalij*, Abu Musa said that the Syrian forces did not intervene in the events that took place in the Al-Masna' [on the Syrian-Lebanese border] area 10 days ago. He said: "Our forces suffered a great deal from Syrian obstruction. I was warned by the Syrians that they will open fire on us if the fighting is not stopped."

Abu Musa asserted that there is no coordination between him and Syria. He declared: I am not defending Syria. Syria is

capable of stating its view. What I am saying is for the sake of history. Musa said that he and his forces will not withdraw from Lebanon regardless of the Syrian stand. He noted: If Syria withdraws, then this is its own affair. We have another stand. We entered Lebanon prior to the entry of the Syrian forces, and our stand on withdrawal is not connected with the Syrian stand.

Musa predicted that 'Arafat will go to Egypt and reside there. He said: I do not expect that he will go to Jordan.

Referring to the meetings of the Fatah Revolutionary Council Abu Musa said: The council has not met. What happened is that 35 of the council's 73 members met, whereas the quorum is two thirds of the members.

Asked about the contradiction in his stands on the proposed peace plans — he accepts the Brezhnev plan and rejects the other plans — Abu Musa said: We did not agree to the Brezhnev plan. We welcomed it, but we did not adopt it. We reject all capitulatory plans for a settlement, whatever the name of such plans may be. AbuMusa called on Fatah Central Committee members who support his reformist demands to come to the Al-Biqa' and declare their stand there.

In an interview with Syrian television on 26 June, Col Abu Musa said that he supports reform that aims to reorganize the present leadership and consequently define its political course.

Dissident Salih on 'Correcting' Fatah Conditions

LD281102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jun (KUNA) — One of the Fatah movement's opposition leaders has attributed the deterioration in the movement to malpractices. Nimr Salih, whose membership in the movement's central committee was frozen a few months ago, refused to call the oppostion movement an insurgence or a split. He stated that he is not an advocate of division or partisanship.

In a statement to a Kuwaiti press mission in Damascus, published by more than one newspaper today, Abu Salih accused members of the movement's Central Committee of leaking sensitive information to the American information media. However he did not name anyone.

He stated that some malpractices have led to the emergence of "a class of well-to-do, and scoundrels" on the surface of the movement and that the opposition wants "to cleanse" Fatah of such people. He also warned against any attempt to withdraw Palestinian forces from Al-Biqa'.

He said: We will break the neck of anyone who orders a withdrawal from Lebanon." Abu Salih denied that the opposition has rejected dialogue with the movement's leadership, stressing that the leadership has not responded to their requests. He specified eight demands "to correct the conditions" inside the movement, including:

Correcting the mistakes and actions that have taken place; correcting the course of the revolution in general; clear rejection of Reagan's plan and contacts with Zionists; clear declaration to confront U.S. police in the region; genuine resistance to foil the Lebanese-Israeli agreement; condemnation of dialogue with Egypt; dropping the confederation plan and strengthening the fighting potential of the Palestinian revolution.

Criticizes Hawatimah Mediation Effort

JN281751 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris]

[Excerpts] In another political development, Nimr Salih, [Abu Salih], issued an official statement vehemently criticizing Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir. The surprise was his vehement campaign against Nayif Hawatimah. In his statement this evening, Abu Salih accused 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir, and Hawatimah of working to recognize Israel and to approve the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Observers attach importance to this statement because Nayif Hawatimah has been the most important element within the Palestinian resistance to carry out large efforts for reconciling Yasir 'Arafat's supporters and opponents. In the opinion of the observers in Damascus, this statement voids Nayif Hawatimah's mediation in part and parcel.

Dissidents Reject Any Dialogue With DFLP

JN282106 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris carried on the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, one of the leaders of the dissidents and their official spokesman, has denied to our radio this evening that Nayif Hawatimah has any role in mediating what is taking place within Fatah.

Abu Khalid al-'Amlah stressed that, so far, no contact has been held with Nayif Hawatimah or with his deputy, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, on any subject whatsoever. He added that any dialogue with the leaders of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine is rejected.

DFLP Role Denounced

JN291128 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In Damascus, Ilyas ash-Shufani, a leader of the Fatah opposition wing and Fatah Revolutionary Council member, has affirmed that the opposition forces started the last clashes because the 'Arafat loyalists had to be expelled from their positions and prevented from blocking the roads and settking up roadblocks on the Beirut Damascus International Highway.

Ilyas ash-Shufani said that the opposition forces will not be dragged into a battle against the loyalists in Tripoli, adding:

True, we enjoy the support of the Fatah ranks in the north, but we have no bases there. He described the current situation as follows: 'Arafat opponents are currently on the defensive politically, and on the offensive militarily.

Ilyas ash-Shufani denounced the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and its leader, stressing that the DFLP is an organization enjoying no respect within the PLO ranks. He also denounced the wavering position of the PFLP.

'Arafat, Bendjedid Discuss Palestinian Situation

LD281909 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, was received today by President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. The radio correspondent has learned that the talks between the Palestinian and Algerian sides basically touched on the development of the situation on the Palestinian scene, and the hostile attitudes of certain Arab regimes toward the PLO and its chairman, in addition to discussion of the military situation in the Al-Biqa' region where the Syrian forces still surround the positions of the Palestinian forces in this region.

A responsible Palestinian source pointed out that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid reaffirmed to Brother leader Abu 'Ammar during this encounter Algeria's firm backing for the Palestinian people and the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Algiers this afternoon accompanied by Brother Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], member of the central committee of the Fatah movement, and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Executive Committee of the PLO and member of the central committee of the Fatah movement.

Al-Wazir Says Syria Seeks To Spread Fighting

NC290651 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Khalil al-Wazr held a press conference in the Al-Baddawi refugee camp in Tripoli last night in which he ruled out the possibility of ending the fighting. He said the Syrians have closed all avenues before us.

He said: Every time we open a door for dialogue, the Syrians close it and ignite the mutiny against 'Arafat. Regarding the possibility of the conflict spreading to the north, Abu Jihad said: The situation there is now normal and we are trying to confine it to the Al-Biqa'. The Syrian plan, however, is to continue and extend the fighting, he added.

PLO's Al-Fahum Comments on Fatah Split, 'Arafat

AU281450 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Today in Damascus, Zagreb Radio correspondent Ante Kesic, our special reporter from the Middle East, interviewed Khalid al-Fahum, PNC president . We have established a telephone contact with Damascus and here is the report by Ante Kesic:

Al-Fahum, president of the Palestine parliament, believes that the disagreements in Fatah and the consequences of these disagreements do not represent any kind of new stage in the development of the Palestine Liberation Movement, but rather a part of the stage which developed after Beirut. In this connection disagreements unfortunately appeared within Fatah, he says, and these differences obstructed us, and we have made great efforts to solve them. This is possible, Al-Fahum said, because our relations with all Arab countries and especially Syria are good, and these relations are the lungs by which the Palestine resistance breathes.

As regards the role of Abu Musa, Fatah rebel colonel, and Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee, al-Fahum restricted his remarks only to Abu Musa who came into dispute with 'Arafat for internal military and political reasons. Now he directs the forces which oppose 'Arafat, al-Fahum says. Asked whether there are still any armed conflicts within this opposition, he answered: No.

I asked President al-Fahum to single out for me 'Arafat's sins and mistakes. Al-Fahum answered: Every politician must make mistakes. It can be concluded on the basis of this answer that 'Arafat's sins fall within the limits of something normal. To obtain a confirmation of this conclusion, I further asked: Was 'Arafat not moving toward accepting the Reagan plan, as it has been claimed? President al-Fahum resolutely answered: No.

Asked how 'Arafat can lead the movement from distance — from Tunisia — since the main Palestine forces are in that region, President al-Fahum considered it necessary to emphasize: 'Arafat continues to be the president of the Executive Committee. The parliament elected him and only the parliament can recall him.

PFLP Official Condemns Palestinian Fratricide

JN282113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Bassam Abu Sharif, one of the PFLP leaders, has condemned resorting to arms to resolve differing viewpoints inside Fatah. He said that those who resort to arms to resolve internal differences do not serve the interests of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian masses. He stressed that the PFLP has requested all sides to resort to democratic dialogue as the only method of resolving the differences in accordance with the Palestinian revolution's democratic traditions. He also asserted that the PFLP publicly condemns the

side that first resorts to arms to resolve internal differences.

He emphasized that the PFLP is now working to bring about a solution that secures achieving democratic reform and preserves Fatah unity. The PFLP is also working to preserve the PLO's unity and the independence of its institutions, as well as to build a strong alliance between the PLO and Syria. The PLO's unity and independence cannot be relinquished regardless of any excuses, he said. He added that the alliance of Syria and the PLO is necessary to face the U.S.-Zionist design.

Arab League's Klibi Addresses Conference

LD282034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1509 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, 28 Jun (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi urged the superpowers here today "not to continue to ignore the lessons of history but to shoulder their responsibilities in full by working in accordance with what international legitimacy requires and with respect for the UN Charter and resolutions on the rights of the Palestinian people." Klibi confirmed, in a prepared speech at the opening of the enlarged cooperation conference between the Arab League and the United Nations and its specialized organizations and agencies, that a solution to the Middle East problem dictates "adherence to international legitimacy as represented in the Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509." Klibi also confirmed that "the problem of Lebanon cannot be solved separately from that of the Palestinian people and the general problem of the Middle East."

The opening of the conference was attended by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and a large number of officials of the Arab League and the United Nations.

The Arab League secretary general rejected the idea of the wealth of the Arab states. He said "the Arab states are not rich as some believe. The average per capita income does not exceed 2000 dollars per annum and the great majority of this income comes from nonrenewable exhaustable sources, most important of which is oil which we all know is limited. Its prices today are closer to collapse than to increasing, a matter which influences the size of income and consequently the development setup. This is what we see at present following the decline in the price of oil. The speed of development has slowed down and the majority of the Arab oil countries have faced the first big deficit in their budgets. In the oil countries alone the deficit reached $23 billion in 1982 and in all the Arab countries put together about $31 billion."

He added "the Arab states have become aware of the importance of coordinating their development and of establishing their integration. Therefore, the Arab summit conference held in Amman in 1980 approved a strategy for joint Arab action which defines the course of development until the end of the century, adds a pan-Arab charter to it for regulating economic relations, and agrees to allocate sums to be spent over 10 years on the least-developed Arab states."

Klibi explained: "That strategy considered that man is the foundation of any economic and special development which is for his sake, and endorsed four principles: unity of action as a reply to division; social and economic development as a reply to backwardness; all-round liberation as a reply to colonialist occupation; and concentration on the reviving Arab identity as a reply to the intellectual invasion."

Klibi said: "The Arab homeland, with its 170 million population and an area of 134 million square kilometers, is one of the most sensitive regions of the world because it links East and West and has a unique position and because it has its unique social and economic problems which are not all of its own making. Rather they are mostly the result of the intervention by external forces which continue to try to benefit from its strategic position and natural resources."

He said "The Arab states since getting rid of colonialism have taken courses of action which are in line with UN objectives. Thus they have made efforts to reconstruct their countries and to ease the problems which led to the backwardness of their peoples, to enable their citizens to resume their role in building mankind's civilization. Those efforts, however, bore little fruit. Rather the region has begun to suffer from constant tension and instability as a result of the Israeli aggression which is exhausting Arab capabilities in consecutive wars instead of being spent on development."

He added: "The situation in the Middle East since the Israeli invasion of lebanon last summer has come to be a growing danger to the Arab states and all the neighboring countries. Thus it is a danger to international security. The continued occupation of other Arab territories together with the disregard for the firm rights of the Palestinian people do not serve the cause of real and comprehensive peace based on justice and the achievement of the firm rights of peoples. Each time the big states, which are more responsible than others for world security, disregard this, it only gives Israel a free hand and encourages it to continue the aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab land. This is indeed what has happened as seen in the invasion of Lebanon and the destruction and killing, and the massacres in Shatila and Sabra which have resulted from it."

Klibi confirmed: "It is not permissible, either morally or from the point of view of the preservation of peace, for the international community to accept that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon should be in return for a heavy price to be paid by the Lebanese people and full of dangers to the region. Otherwise, the international community will be approving the law of the jungle and the rule of force."

He said: "Any real solution to the Middle East problem must adhere to international legitimacy as represented in Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. What is more, the Lebanese problem cannot be solved separately from the problem of the Palestinian people and the general Middle East problem." He added: "A real solution to the Middle East problem should stem from the implementation of UN resolutions on Lebanon, Palestine, and the occupied Arab territories, with the commitment by all states without exception to comply with international law."

The Arab League secretary general spoke about the Arab peace plan in the Middle East and said, "The Arab peace plan issued

by the FES summit, whose lines are derived from international legitimacy, represents an appropriate basis for solving the Middle East problem. It was not coincidence that it received wide international appreciation and was adopted by the nonaligned at their latest summit in new Delhi. The main obstacle is that the Zionist entity has no desire for peace unless it achieves all its expansionist ambitions. We believe that our joint efforts should be spent on backing the Arab peace plan which alone is capable of freeing the Middle East from the dangers that threaten it, enabling the League's states to concentrate on their development responsibilities."

He added: "The cooperation between the Arab League and the United Nations, and the coordination between the two organizations in this respect facilitate our reaching the objective. The international conference on the establishment of a Palestinian state and the recognition of the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people and its firm rights on its land, scheduled for the end of August, is only a wise response to the inspiration of the UN Charter."

Klibi confirmed: "The continued disregard for the political, social and cultural identity of the Palestinian people contradicts the requirements of international political behavior in the 20th century. Also, speeding up efforts to enable the Palestinian people to build its independent state on its own land alone can spare the region instability, a new whirlpool of explosions, and further suffering and disasters which may gravely endanger peace and security."

He said: "We urge the big powers not to go on ignoring the morals of history but to shoulder their responsibilities in full by working in accordance with the requirements of international legitimacy and respect for the UN Charter and its resolutions on the rights of a people who, like other peoples, need freedom and aspire to dignity."

Klibi spoke about the Arab League and said that it is "the oldest regional and international organization in modern times, set up before the end of World War II and created to achieve integration and stability in a region whose peoples share one language, a continuing civilization, and common objectives. It has been able to stand fast in the face of consecutive storms, hot and cold, which have swept the region."

The secretary general praised the cooperation between the Arab League and the United Nations. He also praised the efforts of Secretary General de Cuellar to consolidate international cooperation in all fields. The conference is expected to last until 5 July.

Pravda Reports Arab Communists' Statement

For the text of a statement adopted at the conference of Arab countries' communist and workers parties held in Damascus the week of 20 June, as published in the 24 June First Edition of *Pravda, see the Middle East and North Africa sections of the 29* June Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES Blames Regimes for PLO Problems

GF281204 Kuwait Arab Times in English 27 Jun 83 p 6

["Opinion" column by Editor-in-Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Palestinians Burn Their Trump Card"]

[Text] Arab regimes tear themselves and their nations apart by personal disputes, one regime opposing another for the benefit of a third. The same thing has happened on the Palestinian front.

The role of the PLO has ended, after Libya, Syria, Egypt and other Arab regimes used the PLO as a trump card.

Then the time came to burn the trump card because of the changed international situation. But the sad thing is that the card has been burnt by its owners, the Palestinians.

Arab regimes pushed the PLO into a war with Israel to destroy its military force and weapons. Then regimes caused the loss of the chance for solidarity with Jordan, although Jordan was the natural home for the Palestinians after they were scattered in the Arab countries.

The PLO had many opportunities but was not allowed to benefit from them, in order that it could remain a trump card to be used whenever required.

In fact Mr 'Arafat is an international figure who is capable of achieving something if he is free of these pressures. Many changes have taken place in the world, and just as the Arab regimes paralysed the Palestinians in 1948 by making them remain in tents waiting for restoration of Palestine through the UN, so they have now paralysed the Palestinians in Al-Biqa', after they became aware of the best way to solve their crisis in keeping with international changes. Although these changes will not bring about the best solution, something is better than nothing.

It is sad that the Arab regimes have succeeded in pushing the Palestinians to burn their card by themselves.

AL-WATAN Praises PFLP-DFLP Unification Steps

GF281938 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 27 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Return to the Womb"]

[Excerpts] Amid the darkness enveloping the Palestinian arena, news came about setting up a joint military and political command for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] to end this darkness and to give hope to the Arab and Palestinian masses.

The step which was made by the two organizations is a reply to the state of disintegration and dissension which began to dominate the Palestinian organizations in the post-Beirut period. It became known that what is going on in Fatah, in front of all of us, is going on in a smaller form and in different forms inside the other Palestinian organizations and that the two organizations which decided to unite are not an exception to this rule. Bringing oneself to this accounting is not a mark of weakness but rather a necessity for renewal, continuity and correction for unity. When unity is the next stage, then bringing oneself to account becomes a kind of personal purgatory that revives our hope and gives us a push forward.

Now, after Palestinian blood has covered many Arab areas, the two parties converge again and the comrades-in-arms return to their trenches after 14 years of discord, differences, boycott and dispute which did not take place without victims. Will Fatah comrades-in-arms understand this fact? Will they understand the lesson before their differences widen and lead them to disasters, thus doing what the longest and ugliest Israeli wars has failed to achieve?

Regardless of what any party may say, the Arab Palestinian masses can sense that the comrades-in-arms of Fatah do not need another 14 years to realize the fact which was grasped by the PFLP and the DFLP. Launching the unification steps between these two organizations — and under the current circumstances in particular — restores the confidence in Palestinian vitality which makes these people and their revolution distinguished. Moreover, these [steps] confirm the revolution's capability to preserve its creativity, continuation and consequently preserve the achievement of victory which is neither a dream, a desire nor a decision but a fate that is associated with the revolution and its procession in the direction of achieving liberation and victory.

OMAN

Information Minister on Gulf, Arab Issues

PM281105 Paris An-Nahar al-'Arabi wa ad-Duwali in Arabic 20-26 Jun 83 pp 22-23

[Report on interview with Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas by 'Ali Hashim in Muscat — date not given]

[Excerpts] Minister ar-Rawwas says: The government has been showing special interest in the [Palestinian] cause because it wants to draw attention to the need to give the Palestinian people in the occupied territories a chance to move and prove their existence. This is based on the view that one should begin with what is attainable and then use it as a springboard and a means for achieving the major Arab objectives represented by the Fes summit resolutions.

The sultan has clearly explained to the U.S. Administration the importance and necessity of a U.S. move to put an end to the Israeli expansion which, in the absence of effective Arab power on the ground, could create new realities by exploiting the present Arab divisions and drain Arab resources to the detriment of the main Arab and Palestinian cause.

The sultan urged the United States to tackle the issue through direct dialogue with King Husayn, the Palestinian leadership inside the occupied territory, Syria and Egypt. As the sultan said, U.S. credibility must be established in Lebanon because that

would give the United States fresh impetus to move toward a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question. The U.S. Administration responded by sending Secretary of State Shultz to the region. We believe that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was a result of Oman's efforts in explaining the issue to Washington.

On his country's relations with the PDRY, he said: As you know, a declaration of principles was reached in Kuwait between the Sultanate and Aden. That declaration, which was ratified last November, has enabled the two countries to embark on a positive approach to ending the tension which has governed the relations between the two countries for so long. It has led to a search for foundations that could be built upon to make it possible for both countries to gear their efforts toward internal development as a positive contribution to general nationwide development in the Arab homeland.

The Sultanate of Oman is eager to maintain and develop this positive step to prevent any setback in the future, something which we will not allow.

Regarding the borders between the two countries, there are grounds for resolving the matter. Meetings are continuing between the two countries to demarcate on the basis of the borders recognized in November 1967.

On the Gulf war, which has been a cause of concern for all the Gulf states and especially the GCC states, Minister ar-Rawwas said: The role played by Oman in its capacity as a GCC member is a positive one based on understanding with the other member states. We hope that the Gulf efforts to end the war will succeed; interference and escalation will only serve the enemies. Our aim, which is the general aim of the GCC, is to promote a just conclusion to the war. Our declared and sincere aim is to spare the blood of the people of the two Islamic countries and to prevent any interference by foreign states to exploit the war to serve their own interests at the expense of the interests of the area and its people.

Referring to Oman's relations with Egypt and the possibility of restoring Arab-Egyptian relations, he said: Our relations with Egypt are progressing from good to better. In fact they are excellent and governed by frankness. We are interested in developing them even further and giving them more attention. Whenever there is an opportunity for Oman to restore Egypt's role it will seize it. Egypt must rejoin the Arab body to revive its ability to react to events without the convulsions and one-upmanship which are the main causes of Arab differences and disunity. Egypt must return because its return would undeniably restore Arab effectiveness.

On the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, he said: The Sultanate views the agreement as something which concerns Lebanon and its legitimate government. Our attitude is based on the principles that we do not interfere in the affairs of other states and do not want others to interfere in our affairs.

We in the Sultanate bless what the Lebanese people accept for themselves without pressure and bargaining provided that it is not at the expense of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and Arab affiliation. The legitimate Lebanese Government has affirmed that this is the case, and we trust and believe it.

The Omani information minister has a lot to say. But he does not say it all because in his opinion the circumstances call for deeds,not words.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Meets With U.S. Mideast Envoy Habib

GF281500 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib at 1415 today. The meeting was attended by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and general inspector; His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Prince Bandar ibn Sultan; and 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, minister of information.

Importance of Settling PLO Dispute Stressed

Riyadh Commentary

LD281431 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Analysis by Samir (Habibah)]

[Text] The Arab area is currently witnessing sincere Arab Gulf efforts aimed at ending the differences within the ranks of the PLO. The observers have expressed their hope that the Gulf efforts will succeed in eliminating the conflict between Syria and the PLO so that matters will return to normal, and that this problem will be solved through constructive objective dialogue, particularly as the whole Arab nation is in the utmost need for discarding conflicts and uniting in one rank in the face of the challenges imposed on it.

The observers also expressed their hope for the elimination of differences among the Palestine resistance detachments, pointing out that the Gulf good offices also aim at ending the Palestinian-Palestinian conflict, alongside the conflict between Syria and the PLO.

Undoubtedly, the Arab nation hopes for the success of every sincere effort aimed at ending the conflicts in the Arab arena. This is because the Zionist enemy is the principal beneficiary of any conflict in any part of the greater Arab arena. The utmost possible degree of inter-Arab solidarity is necessary so that the Arab nation can confront and overcome these challenges.

AR-RIYAD Article

GF280818 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Ar-Riyad* wrote about the unity of Palestinian ranks and their rallying around their leadership. It said: "The efforts being exerted by Muslim and Arab parties to end the problem among the PLO parties are greatly concerned with confining the problem to the strictest limits. We cannot ignore the circumstances and pressures facing the PLO, but this matter is its own business because generally speaking any dissensions and dismemberments in the organizational structure of the PLO, which is led by Fatah, will produce violent repercussions in military struggle, political trend and power to influence events, both with regard to the Palestinian cause and the general Arab situation.

"The independent Palestinian decisionmaking is demanded. We realize that the characteristics of disagreement are considered a sign of health in the course of the Palestinian leadership if decisive matters are settled by a unanimous decision by all the Palestinian squadrons. But if this leads to complete separation and return to armed warfare among brothers, it is a very regrettable matter. It was not expected at all because the political and struggle education the Palestinian revolution has received in the past years has ascertained that the unity and discipline of Palestinian action were great accomplishments in creating a new Arab example of confrontation with the Zionist enemy."

Jordan Armed Forces Commander Pays Visit

Arrives 28 June

LD281842 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] At-Ta'if 28 Jun (SPA) — Staff Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived in At-Ta'if this evening on a visit to the Kingdom and was met by the Governor of At-Ta'if region Salih As-Salim and by a number of senior officials.

Received by King Fahd

LD281954 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1828 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] At-Ta'if 28 Jun (SPA) — At 2030 today, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in audience the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Staff Lieutenant General Zayd Ibn Shakir, who gave His Majesty a letter from his brother King Husayn of Jordan. His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, was present.

Departs At-Ta'if

LD282203 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2110 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 28 Jun (SPA) — Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left At-Ta'if tonight after a short visit of several hours to the Kingdom, during which he handed King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz a written message from his brother King Husayn of Jordan. At the airport he was seen off by Salih as-Salim, the governor of At-Ta'if region, and Hasan Qarshi, director of At-Ta'if airport, and a number of officials.

Israeli Pressure on Arabs To Leave Land Cited

LD282154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Comment prepared by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The Israeli occupation authorities are exercising all kinds of pressure in the occupied territory in order to compel the Arabs to leave their land and property, an operation which has been termed as the deportation [tahjir] of the surplus number of Arabs.

The expression, surplus numbers, which has been reported in the news recently, is nothing but a mitigation of the basic Zionist idea which states that the West Bank, the Gaza sector, and the Golan Heights are not occupied territories but are liberated territories which were returned to Israel after the 1967 war. But the international rejection of this logic without historical foundation has consolidated the determination of the Arab citizens to oppose the goals of the Israeli occupation — usurping Arab land and throwing Arabs far away from their homeland in a fresh banishment by which the enemy will finish what he started in 1948.

The reiteration of the expression, surplus numbers, now means that Israel has embarked on paving the way for what is to come after Lebanon, which is nothing else than swallowing up the occupied Arab territories and the declaration of a new human tragedy in defiance of justice and on the ruins of right and good.

It is only instinctive for Israel to think this way, which is unethical and which is not in line logically with the simplest rules of human rights, as long as Israel is surrounded by an Arab world which is not committed [mutarabit] and by great powers that support and aid it.

Those who follow the statements made by Israeli officials come to realize the degree of happiness Israel is enjoying because of the casual [tari'] differences in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance and also the hopes which the Zionists attach to the aggravation and expansion of these differences, since the weakness which will befall the Palestinian resistance — should the differences be prolonged and should they widen — will be a strong basis on which Israel can persist in its aggressive actions and implement its plans against the Palestinian people.

Proceeding from full comprehension of this painful fact and a clear vision of the broad lines of the future, the statement of the Council of Ministers at the end of the session which was chaired by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz last night underlines the Kingdom's concern and follows up developments in the events taking place on the Palestinian arena, and the results of the acts of violence and split among the brothers in the Fatah organization which occupies a prominent place in the PLO.

The Kingdom affirmed its support and backing for the PLO, under the leadership of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, in order to cement what the Arab nation agreed on in the resolutions of the Rabat summit: That the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This stance by the Kingdom is not new nor is it a surprise since the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to determine their fate and to set up their independent state on their own territory constitute some of the major concerns of the Kingdom and also some of the most important lines of its foreign policy at both the Arab and domestic levels.

Commentary on Call To Resume Ties With Israel

LD250127 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the "News and Comment" program by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Some African countries criticized the Liberian president's call, which he directed to the African countries, to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

Since the African countries broke off their relations with Israel after the 1973 Ramadan war, the enemy has not lost hope of regaining its positions in Africa, and it exerted, and still exerts, efforts to regain these positions of special importance to it especially in trade.

The enemy realizes the political importance of the African group, which represents more than 31 percent of the votes of the UN General Assembly. Hence, the regaining by Israel of its positions in Africa is considered one of the major issues to the enemy.

It is well known that there are foreign forces which are trying to put pressure on some African countries to resume their relations with Israel by trying to tie financial aid to these countries to their political position on Israel.

The first country to respond to such pressures was Zaire, which resumed its relations with Israel on 14 May 1982. But the African countries perceived, with real conviction, the role that Israel plays as a racist country having special relations with South Africa because both regimes occupy the territories of others and try make this occupation eternal by resorting to force and oppressing the nationals.

The stance of the African countries within the Islamic Conference Organization is stronger and firmer in confronting Israel than their stance within the OAU. This is due to the reality of Islamic solidarity.

The Liberian president's call to the African countries to resume their relations with Israel, especially at this time, comes as a resurrection of previous efforts in which the European countries participated. But this only means that the Arab countries should be alert and attentive to what may result from these efforts.

This requires that the Arabs move swiftly and effectively to reinforce Arab-African relations in various fields, especially the economic field, given that economics now represents the major factor in the structure of the Israeli personality.

Commentator on Afghan Revolutionary Operations

Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Analysis by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Text] Not a single day passes without more reports on the additional victories achieved by the Afghan mujahidin in their battles with the invading Soviet forces and the forces of the Afghan regime which are loyal to the Soviets. In spite of the fierce nature of these battles before an enemy who outnumbers the mujahidin in numbers and equipment, all news reports talk about the heroic steadfastness of the Afghan mujahidin who have high morale and their determination to liberate their country from communist forces. This is apparent from the brave operations that are being carried out by the mujahidin against Soviet installations even in the heart of the Afghan capital, Kabul.

In the face of the intense activity by the Afghan mujahidin, Moscow continues to push its invading forces into Afghanistan until there are more than 100,000 soldiers and 10,000 military advisers who infiltrate all administrative, military, and economic positions in the country in an attempt to put an end to the mujahidin attacks or at least reduce them. However, it is obvious that the Soviet Union has forgotten that the will of nations is not killed by war machinery especially when the matter is related to defending the Islamic faith.

Observers stress that despite the enormous number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, Soviet troops have not been able to control most of the main cities and towns. The Afghan mujahidin control most regions, rough mountainous passages, and strategic roads that are considered necessary as supply and logistic routes for the invading Soviet forces.

The Afghan mujahidin have been able — especially after their groups merged into the Islamic Union — to deal painful blows to the Soviet forces and the forces of the Afghan regime. Western diplomatic sources agree that the Soviet predicament in Afghanistan has now become acute. What has improved the position of the mujahidin and worsened the position of the Soviet forces is perhaps the increasing number of Kabul troops who defect to join the Afghan mujahidin with all their gear. This has forced the Soviets to increase their military elements in senior military positions and to recall more Afghan Army commanders and send them to the rear in a number of Afghan regions.

The Afghan mujahidin enjoy the support of citizens in many regions where they receive aid that enables them to carry out their operations against the Soviet forces. Thus, the Soviet invasion forces have adopted scorched earth tactics by fully destroying crops and cattle which are considered the main resource of the Afghan people in order to force them to desert their villages and towns. Press reports note many horrible actions by the Soviet forces to the extent of fully burning entire villages and bombarding them with internationally prohibited bombs, forcing the Afghan people to desert their villages and live as refugees.

All this is being implemented by the Soviet forces in Afghanistan at a time when the Soviet Union talks about human rights while

the Afghan people suffer from the killing and banishment of thousands of the children of these people by the Soviet invasion forces since their overt intervention in 1979.

Although more than 3 years have passed since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Afghan question has not been receiving the attention it deserves in international organizations with respect to the dangers of this invasion except for the continuing and permanent support that the Afghan people's question receives from the Islamic world which seeks to achieve a withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Muslim Afghanistan and to enable the Afghan people to choose their government without intervention.

The Afghan mujahidin are continuing their victories against the Soviet invasion forces with the weapons of believing in God and the justice of their cause.

Television Discussion of Islamic Ijtihad

PM251613 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 17 Jun 83 pp 8,9

[Unattributed report on panel discussion on Saudi television attended by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Zaki Yamani, Mufti of Tunisia Muhammad al-Habib Khujah, Secretary General of the Islamic Broadcasting Stations Organizations Ahmad Farra Shaykh Khalil al-Mays and Jordanian Awqaf Minister Kamil ash-Sharif "on the occasion of the Islamic jurisprudence conference in Mecca" — date of television show not given]

[Excerpts] Question: We are now talking about ijtihad [personal reasoning] and the mujtahid [interpreter of the Koran]. The ordinary people read in the books among other things that the door to ijtihad has been closed. They also read that there is a need to open the door to ijtihad. We would like to ask Mr Ahmad Farraj about these views, about who closed the door to ijtihad, and about whom we expect to reopen that door.

Mr Farraj replied: With regard to the question of closing the door to ijtihad, in fact nobody can in any way close the door to it: Ijtihad has its requisites, and if a scholar has them, then he can pursue ijtihad. The issue you are asking about now concerns one of the biggest problems with regard to the Islamic world, public opinion, and the masses of those looking toward the implementation of the Islamic shari'ah throughout the world. This question, in fact, calls for a brief pause for objective reflection. It must be said that the stages of backwardness through which the Islamic world has passed and from which Islam and Islamic reality were absent have led to the West's invading the Islamic world with all its strength — an invasion that ismilitary, economic, commercial, scientific, cultural, and juristic.

This happened when Islam was absent from real Islamic life and when the Islamic world was in the shadows and at a low ebb. During this time we saw our life being completely taken over. When the Islamic world began to recover and to return to its original self, which we now call the awakening, it began to face problems with regard to recovering the land, for example. It was found that political independence alone is not enough to solve its problems. Islam then turned toward recovering its control over its capabilities and economic resources, only to be surprised that many of the sons of the Islamic world believe that there is no way to usefully exploit these economic resources except by following an Eastern or Western system, that is, capitalism or Marxist socialism. It is as if there is no alternative to these two solutions and as if there are no Islamic solutions. This is due to their culture. We find their minds badly influenced by the Western cultural and intellectual invasion which, at one stage, stripped the Islamic world of its self-confidence, tore our creed, and tried to divest Islam of its social, political, economic, and cultural content. At this stage we look toward our intellectuals but we find that, as a result of continued pressures over many years, they have become confused by the existing thoughts and ideologies. When there is contact with the basic Islamic culture [passage illegible], it is because we are trying to cross-pollinate Eastern with Western thought in order to reach compromise systems that bring us closer to Islam, but that is not Islam.

Mr Farraj added: His Majesty King Fahd's reference to the Islamic awakening in his opening speech at the conference is a confirmation of the fact that we have begun in recent years to feel that the Islamic world has its own originality, thought and systems. These systems do not need to adapt anything from East or West. In fact, as His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad bin Khujah has already discussed, if the Western systems discovered the facts about the Islamic systems they would seek to follow them. With regard to your question regarding Islam, we must project Islam. In an Islamic jurisprudence academy of this type [proposed by King Fahd], we must assert that the door to ijtihad has not been closed and that nobody should close it. But there are conditions to this: that the academy should try to rally all the scholarly capabilities — scholars, faqihs, experts, and specialists. As Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has already pointed out, there is a need for the inclusion of economic, legal, legislative and all kinds of expertise in what could be called collective ijtihad, because individual ijtihad has now become difficult in the effort to achieve solutions to problems.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Praises 'Arafat's 'Silence'

GF281242 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Useful Silence"]

[Text] 'Arafat was silent yesterday. He refused to receive European and U.S. correspondents who rushed to Tunis to fester the Syrian-Palestinian differences with statements they expected the PLO Executive Committee chairman to make.

WAFA opted for caution yesterday and none of its news items carried a single word against Syria. It stopped referring to direct Syrian intervention in favor of Colonel Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group.

In his statements in the past 2 days Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], who is besieged in northern Lebanon, did not refer to the Syrian role in Fatah's dispute, but indeed was warm in his references to Syria.

The official Syrian media — the press, radio and television — have halted their attacks on 'Arafat that were launched in the days following the decision to expel him from Syria.

The cessation in the media "clashes" between Syria and 'Arafat is a welcome sign. It is a necessary approach to a search for a sound agreement between comrades-in-arms on whom the Arab nation has placed the responsibility of resisting the fiercest onslaught in its history.

Just as the propaganda war between Syria and Fatah has stopped, there is now a pressing need for the propaganda war among Fatah members to stop — if a sincere desire and true determination to heal the rift exists — in order to rebuild the Fatah house on a solid basis that is unshaken by the wind, however strong it may be.

We appeal to the leader of the revolution Yasir 'Arafat, and to his colleagues on the confrontation line, Abu Musa and his group — and we feel it is our right and the right of every Arab citizen to make this appeal: Stop the war of words, stop making random accusations, keep away from the glitter of the camera lenses and return to your bases and seek their judgment. Only such a return can guarantee the Palestinian revolution will be outside the bottleneck into which they — and there are many of them — are trying to push it.

Briefs

Gross National Income — The UAE gross national income in 1982 reached 97.6 billion dirhams, whereas in 1981 it reached 105.5 billion dirhams. [Summary] [Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad* in Arabic 22 Jun 83 p 1 GF]

Mubarak, Ministers Meet With Numayri 28 June

NC281543 Cairo MENA in English 1515 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text]Cairo, (MENA)— President Husni Mubarak received this afternoon Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy premier and minister of defence and military production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Warn Libya on Chad

NC281734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text]Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)— Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri have emphasized that the Libyan regime's threats to Chad's independence, security, and territorial integrity represent a direct threat to the security of this African country and to the security of all the African states.

In a statement issued after their meeting today, the two presidents affirmed that these threats also constitute a flagrant violation of the UN and OAU Charters. They declared their support for the legitimate Chadian Government in confronting this foreign aggression. They appealed to all the forces that are keen on preserving the African Continent's security and stability to support the legitimate regime in Chad.

This statement was made by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali after the approximately 1 and 1/2 hour meeting which Presidents Mubarak and Numayri held.

The following is the text of the statement:

Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting in the afternoon of 28 June. Their chief aides participated in the meeting, which was held to discuss the results of the foreign intervention and the aggression which was launched from the Libyan territories against the legitimate Chadian Government. The two presidents reviewed the developments of the situation Chad has been experiencing recently. They also discussed the results of the aggressive operations in northern Chad, which were carried out by the Libyan regime against the legitimate Chadian Government under the leadership of Hissein Habre.

The Egyptian and Sudanese presidents are of the same opinion that the Libyan regime's threat to Chad's independence, security, territorial integrity, and legitimate government represents not only a direct threat to the independence of this African country that is Sudan's neighbor, and to the security of the African states, but is also a flagrant violation of the UN and OAU charters and of the OAU resolutions issued in Addis Ababa in June 1983.

The Egyptian and Sudanese leaderships declare their support for the legitimate government of Chad in resisting this external aggression. They appeal to all the forces concerned with the African Continent's security and stability to hasten to back upthe legitimate regime in Chad and to deter the aggressive forces from continuing their aggression.

The two leaderships draw the attention of all the external forces, which support this aggression, to the danger and stupidity of these aggressive actions and warn them that the continuation of this aggression will impel the two countries to consider the adoption of appropriate measures which the situation might warrant, not only to defend the African legitimacy of the OAU, the role of which the two countries are seeking to bolster in order to achieve security and stability for the African peoples and countries, but also to foil any aggressive plans which some might contemplate against the security of the states neighboring Chad.

AL-AKHBAR on Joint Stand

NC280726 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2242 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* emphasizes that Egypt and Sudan will not permit Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to carry out any movements inside Chad — movements that could cause division or a conflict against the existing Chadian Government under the leadership of President Hissein Habre.

The newspaper also affirms that Egypt and Sudan will not permit Al-Qadhdhafi to threaten Sudan's borders or to begin military preparations on these borders — preparations that could threaten the unity of the Nile valley.

The paper says Col al-Qadhdhafi must understand that the military strategy for the unity of the Nile valley stems from the Nile sources and their related water sources in the lake [al-buhayrat] area.

In the editorial to be published in its Wednesday issue, the newspaper points out that Egypt and Sudan, through their political leaderships, had previously asked Libya not to commit an aggression against Chad nor to interfere in its internal affairs. For this reason, President Husni Mubarak has sent Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to Chad to learn the facts of this matter.

The paper also refers to the French Government's stand; namely, its disapproval of what is taking place in Chad and its support for President Hissein Habre's government. The paper says this is evident in [France's] increasing military supplies to Chad. The consequence of this is that Col al-Qadhdhafi will be confronted by many sides until he finds himself in a serious situation that will subsequently have repercussions on all Libya.

Mubarak, Zaire's Kamanda Discuss Chad 28 June

NC281536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that the situation in Chad and the Libyan intervention, as represented by the military operations in northern Chad, are a source of concern for all African states which have always been interested in preserving the OAU and its resolutions.

In a statement made following the meeting between President Mubarak and the Zairian Foreign Minister, 'Ali added that what

is taking place now violates the June 1981 Nairobi resolutions as well as the UN Charter, and causes instability in Chad. He said that continued intervention in Chad would lead to instability throughout the area.

'Ali pointed out that this is the reason for the consultations among African states and that the visit of the Zairian foreign minister comes within the framework of this continuing consultation.

Following the meeting with President Mubarak, the Zairian foreign minister made a statement in which he said that he carries a message from President Mubarak in reply to a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

He added that he exchanged views with President Mubarak regarding the current situation in the African Continent.

Concerning the content of the message he handed to President Mubarak from President Mobutu Sese Seko, he said that the message touches on the common interests both countries have in the African Continent. He pointed out: We considered the current developments in the area, particularly what is taking place in Chad.

The Zairian foreign minister called for supporting the Chadian people so that they can exercise full control over their affairs and face the afatermath of the years of struggle. He added that the viewpoints of Egypt and Zaire are identical in this regard. He also stated that this matter is very important, particularly to the OAU, as it must be capable of defending our principles and charter. He said: We need peace, stability, and understanding in order to organize our development programs, and to develop our people and our societies.

Mr Kamanda said that we cannot stand with our hands folded over these serious actions which could lead to instability in Africa, as they did in Chad.

Kamanda is due to leave Egypt tomorrow morning for Chad, ending his tour of Egypt and Sudan.

Mubarak Receives Mobutu Message

NC281228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a letter from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mubarak received the letter when he met today with Zairian Foreign Minister Kamanda, who arrived in Cairo yesterday in the course of a tour during which he will visit, in addition to Egypt, Sudan, and Chad.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Zairian ambassador in Cairo.

'Ali To Discuss Chad With African Envoys

NC282138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will meet with the African ambassadors in Cairo tomorrow, Wednesday, within the framework of consultations and exchanges of views on the various African issues, particularly the serious and deteriorating situation in Chad and the foreign interferences there.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that he will inform the African ambassadors of Egypt's view on the deteriorating situation in Chad and on the need for the OAU to carry out its responsibilities regarding this issue in order to prevent interference in Chad's affairs.

U.S. Envoy Habib Arrives in Cairo 28 June

NC281711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo 28 Jun (MENA) — U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East Ambassador Philip Habib arrived in Cairo from Jidda tonight within the framework of a tour which has thus far taken him to Israel and Saudi Arabia.

During his visit to Cairo, Habib will hold discussions with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Habib was met on his arrival at Cairo airport by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

Habib, 'Ali Hold Talks

NC282104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — The official talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. envoy to the Middle East Ambassador Philip Habib started at 2030 tonight.

The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry Information Department director Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Foreign Ministry official spokesman Ambassador Ra'uf Ghunaym, and Minister Plenipotentiary Ahmad Abuy al-Ghayt.

Attending on the U.S. side were U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton; Morris Draper; and Philip Habib's assistant, Ambassador Fairbanks.

Following the 105-minute talks, the U.S. envoy declared that they touched on the situation in the area. The U.S. envoy is due to leave Cairo for Beirut tomorrow morning, Wednesday.

Spokesman on Talks

NC282238 Cairo MENA in English 2234 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June (MENA) — Viewpoints aimed at exploring the possibilities for breaking the current Lebanese situation deadlock were exchanged in the talks held here today between Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and American envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib said Minister Plenipotentiary Ra'uf Ghunaym, the Foreign Ministry's official spokesman.

During the meeting, he said, Habib reviewed his contacts with both Israel and Saudi Arabia and 'Ali also reviewed Egypt's evaluation of the sitaution.

[Word indistinct] The two sides ideas concerning the current situation in Lebanon were also discussed, as well as the prospects of a drive, in general, in the coming weeks for breaking the stalemate, Ghunaym said.

The Foreign Ministry's official spokesman said 'Ali briefed Habib during the talks on Egypt's attitude as represented in the following points:

— The danger of leaving the situation as it is.

— The need to adopt positive attitudes that would allow for achievement of withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, ensurance of Lebanon's full sovereignty over every inch of its territory and respect for security requirements for the countries of the area.

— Asking Israel to introduce more flexibility in its attitudes towards the occupied territories, especially insofar as regards the Golan, and to show its willingness to negotiate on the occupied Arab territories for achieving progress and breaking the stalemate.

According to the spokesman, 'Ali reiterated Egypt's attitude on the gravity of the Israeli settlement policy, indicating that this policy "further complicates the situation and creates an atmosphere of mistrust."

"The American side also reiterated America's attitude on considering the settlements an obstacle to peace," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, it was learned that 'Ali had reported to President Husni Mubarak tonight on the outcome of his talks with Habib.

Habib Departs for Beirut

NC290830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] U.S. Envoy Philip Habib left Cairo for Beirut today within the framework of the tour he is currently making in the region's countries. Yesterday, the U.S. envoy held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that dealt with the current Middle East situation, the Lebanese crisis, and the developments in the Palestinian issue. The two sides also discussed possible moves in the coming weeks to break the stalemate in the situation regarding Lebanon.

Khalil Interviewed on PLO, Syria Conflict

NC290937 Cairo MENA in English 0850 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 29 (MENA) In an exclusive interivew with Cairo daily *"Al-Akhbar"* National Democratic Party Deputy Chairman for Foreign Affairs Dr. Mustafa Khalil tackled the current situation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the conflict between it and Syria, which he said had put the PLO under pressure either to give in to all desires of the Syrian (?regime) or be destroyed.

In his analysis of the situation, Dr. Khalil indicates the scope of the conflict, its motives and the forces behind it. In this connection he pointed out that the dissension inside the PLO originated from the dissidents' disapproval of the 'Arafat policy of negotiating with King Husayn of Jordan and his acceptance of the Reagan initiative.

There were also suspicions relative to his use of the funds of the organisation.

What is really strange, said Dr. Khalil, is that 'Arafat so far has been abiding by the resolutions taken by the Palestinian National Council held lately in Algeria.

The gist of those resolutions revolves around the acceptance of the Fes initiative and the nonrejection of the Reagan initiative, as well as the acceptance of solving disputes through peaceful means.

In accordance with these resolutions, 'Arafat has actually embarked on a process of negotiations with the Jordanian monarch.

They have reached a formula enabling King Husayn to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian issue.

Elaborating on the dispute between 'Arafat and Syria, Dr. Mustafa Khalil pointed out that it is not a personal but political dispute, adding that the course of events asserts that Syria has been supporting the rebels since it did not ask them to leave the country.

In view of the current situation, the PLO is passing through a very critical stage of its history: whether to go back on earlier decisions and adopt a policy that coincides with the Syrian position or face the reality and, accordingly, make sound decisions.

In this respect, Dr. Khalil underlined the Egyptian attitude and said that Egypt has always maintained the view of the necessity of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon as this will open the door for negotiations on a solution to the Palestinian issue. This is why President Mubarak has been urging Yasir 'Arafat to negotiate with King Husayn.

The PLO, he said, would not be able to surmount the present situation unless it defines its position vis-a-vis the policy which Syria seeks to impose on it.

Libyan Role in Chad, PLO Infighting Criticized

NC271444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb Commentary: "The Eruption of the Situation in Chad Will Only Increase the African Continent's Fragmentation"]

[Text] Reports being received from Chad give the impression that there is a scheme being prepared to undermine any hope that may have remained for stability there. The gravity of the situation, from our point of view, is summed up in there being several facts that are trying to light the fuse on the African Continent.

The first of these facts is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who has been extremely hurt by his failure to secure the presidency of the OAU in its current session, has been driven by this hurt to detonate the situation in Chad in the hope that the conflagration would make the continent's states take him and his power seriously. Therefore, a few weeks after the Addis Ababa summit, he hastened to stand on the side of Goukouni Oueddei in order to spread anarchy and destruction in Chad.

The second fact is that the Libyan regime after Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to several Arab states, where in some he was accorded an exaggeratedly warm welcome, sent a tank battalion to the Al-Biqa' valley to surround and strike the Fatah forces loyal to the legitimate leadership of Yasir 'Arafat. The purpose of this operation was to place the Palestinian resistance under the umbrella of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to allow Syria and Libya the decisive voice. On the Arab and international level in everything pertaining to the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis.

The third fact is that the Libyan action in Chad aims at opening up a hot front in Africa that will draw the attention of the world away from what is happening in the Al-Biqa' valley in order to contain the Palestinian resistance on the one hand, and on the other make the West and the United States realize that the friends of the Soviet Union are able to take the initiative in imposing their influence in the areas of tension.

The fifth [as heard] fact is that the strategy of this Libyan action in Chad aims at giving the Soviet Union a prominent role in settling the Middle East crisis so as not to allow the United States to solve the problem and settle the conflict alone, leaving Moscow to emerge from the settlement of the conflict empty-handed.

Therefore, Libya's open interference in Chad's internal affairs and its attempt to impose a political leadership by force do not mean that the Libyan regime is seeking to place the most suitable or the most popular person in the Chadian leadership.

The aim is to create areas of tension in Africa as part of the game of international balances which work in favor of some big powers against the interest of the African Continent.

Consequently, the peoples of the African Continent, who have just emerged from the 19th African summit, are called upon to take a serious stand against the dangers threatening the continent, because what is happening now is not a transient matter that can be overcome, but a danger which could lead to serious repercussions for all the continent's states without exception.

Egyptian Paper Urges Palestinians To Resist 'Intruders'

PM272123 Cairo Akhbar al-Yawm in Arabic 25 Jun 83 p 8

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Abu Sa'dah article "Not in Defense of 'Arafat"]

[Excerpts] It might be said that the current bloody conflict among the Palestinian brothers is an internal affair that concerns the Palestinians alone since they know their interests best, are most anxious to defend their cause, and are the best suited to decide their fate and settle their disputes. This is not the first time that disputes have become acute and developed into armed confrontation, many are the countries whose people fight one another.

What happens inside a country is not the business of outsiders. The same thing can be said about the Palestinians. Some people believe that it is the right of PLO members to express their views regarding the internal, national, and foreign policy formulated under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. This policy is often described as contradictory and inconsistent; the dissidents often level such accusations against the PLO leadership in general and Yasir 'Arafat in particular. These are old accusations which were often the subject of discussion at closed meetings or public gatherings. In all cases the dispute remained within the confines of differences of views that bore no danger to the cause. This tradition in disagreeing has changed recently. After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent grave events which culminated in the unconditional departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon, differences of views within the PLO became more acute. There have been mounting accusations and criticism against 'Arafat's post-Lebanon policy. Suddenly the rejectionists found backing and support from many people, particularly the militant youth within the PLO and those discontented with 'Arafat's policy which they describe as moderate in the confrontation with their number one enemy, Israel.

The dissidents have demands some of which 'Arafat could accept while others he could not even discuss, for their acceptance would mean that the PLO leader would abdicate all his powers and freedom of action in guiding the higher command and drawing up its policies.

It is easy to declare the adoption of a hardline policy against Israel, for this has been the policy of all Palestinian organizations, including the PLO itself, since their inception and up to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. There is no fear for the leadership in reiterating the same policy now and rejecting all the proposed solutions allegedly because they are captulationist, conspiratorial, or whatever. But the matter becomes entirely different when the dissidents demand the reevaluation of those who control the organization, administer its policies the way they do, and have the power to issue fateful decisions.

Instead of understanding the real motives behind the political and military support given to them by Syria and, therefore, rejecting it so as to preserve their organization and its independence, the Palestinian dissidents, either deliberately or out of ignorance, are contributing to the major conspiracy aimed at striking at the PLO and shedding Palestinian blood with Syrian arms in the hands of Palestinians themselves.

Every leadership has its good points and bad points, its pluses and minuses. The same applies to 'Arafat himself. His people have the right to reject what they consider contrary to the public interest, their objectives, and their cause. It is also their right to argue with him and to oppose him and then to agree on the reforms that are acceptable to all. All this should be carried out within themselves and away from the intruders, the aliens, the intriguers, and the opportunists, who unfortunately, have been able to infiltrate the ranks and pit the sons of the same people against one another and are now standing and applauding and adding fuel to the fire of this sedition which has become the greatest danger threatening the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

This is not in defense of Yasir 'Arafat nor clinging to his leadership. His remaining in his position concerns the Palestinians alone, for it was they who brought him in and it is up to them to bring him to account, to cling to him, or to choose somebody else. Those who care for the safety and cohesiveness of the Palestinian people — other than the Palestinians — can only urge the Palestinians to care for their own interests, insist on their unity, adhere to their independent identity, and resist the aliens and the intruders whose only interest is to break them, liquidate them, and control them.

Weekly on Reallocation of U.S. Aid to Egypt

PM281153 Cairo Akhbar Al-Yawm in Arabic 25 Jun 83

[Jamil George report: "Head of U.S. AID on Urgent Mission in Cairo; Activation of Unused $2.5 billion"]

[Text] Mr Peter McPherson, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID], is due to visit Cairo next week on an urgent 1-day mission during which he will meet with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

Akhbar Al-Yawm has learned that McPherson's mission is to seek Egyptian views regarding the unused sums of the U.S. aid program, which are estimated at $2.5 billion and accumulated between 1975 and last year. These are allocations already made for projects approved between Egypt and the United States.

President Husni Mubarak had asked U.S. officials to reallocate this aid in accordance with Egypt's needs under the new 5-year development plan approved by the People's Assembly.

Mr McPherson is expected to return to the United States with specific proposals aimed at abolishing the present system of allocation to particular projects and transferring the accumulated sums from old projects to other new ones.

Akhbar Al-Yawm has learned that the talks will lead to a radical change in the U.S. aid program for Egypt. Congress is expected to make a decision on the matter next month, which will be a precedent leading to a change in U.S. aid law.

Mr Michael Stone the U.S. AID chief in Cairo, has prepared an important report on the U.S. aid program for Egypt. The report says that U.S. economic aid to Egypt since 1975, which totaled $7.6 billion, enabled it to purchase a large amount of production requirements and contributed to increasing trade between the two countries.

Turkish Foreign Minister Leaves Cairo 29 June

NC290631 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that concentrated on international questions and bilateral relations.

Communique on 27-28 June Military Operations

JN281655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed six Iranians and destroyed three infantry positions, six hardware stockpiles, and two vehicles, and captured quantities of light-and medium-caliber weapons and military equipment of various types.

Communique No 1,136 issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command stated that one Iranian, escaping the oppression and tyranny of the bloody Khomeyniite regime, sought refuge with Iraqi forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and was removed safely to the rear lines.

The communique also stated that the artillery of the evil Khomeyniite regime this morning shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,136 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Deriving their determination, vision, and intrepidity from their immortal ancestors who had recorded glorious pages of loftiness in the great Badr battle, the courageous sons of Iraq pursue their daring activities against the forces of the Iranian enemy which insists on war, harm, and aggression. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our forces struck it with their weapons, killing three and forcing the remaining elements to flee. One Iranian, escaping the oppression and tyranny of the bloody Khomeyniite regime, sought refuge with our forward units in the same sector and was safely removed to the rear lines.

2. Our forward units shelled an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three, and destroying two infantry positions and three hardware stockpiles after setting fire to them.

3. Two vehicles and three hardware stockpiles were destroyed, and quantities of light-and medium-caliber weapons and military hardware of various types were captured in the Maysan sector.

4. One infantry position was destroyed east of Basra.

5. The artillery of the evil Khomeyniite clique this morning shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1983

Spokesman Denies Downing of Iraqi Plane

JN290938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0914 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims about shooting down an Iraqi plane yesterday in the Talijan region near Saqez.

In a statement to INA, the spokesman noted that the statement issued yesterday by the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces made no reference to any Iraqi Air Force activity.

The spokesman affirmed that the Iranian enemy resorts to such allegations after every daring operation carried out by the Iraqi forces on the battlefront.

The Iraqi Armed Forces had launched a lightning attack on Iranian enemy positions in the northern operational sector on the night of 26 June and inflicted heavy losses on them. The enemy's visible losses in that attack were 300 dead and many wounded.

PETRA: Trade Unions Deny Syrian Claims
JN281523 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Amman, 28 Jun (PETRA) — In response to Syrian media allegations that trade unions in Jordan have sent cables of congratulations to and issued supporting statements for the Syrian president, a responsible source in the General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan said: We are not surprised at such allegations, cables, and statements, which the Syrian media uses to distort issues whenever they find themselves in difficult circumstances.

The source added: The General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan strongly denounces the anti-pan-Arab onslaught against the honest Palestinian revolution leadership and against the repressive measures used against struggler Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian revolution.

AR-RA'Y Views Habib's Return With Suspicion
JN281127 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Suspicious Return," *Ar-Ra'y* says: The timing of Habib's return to the region arouses great suspicion about the real objective of this trip, particularly since Lebanese sources had previously hinted, when the U.S. envoy left the region a few weeks ago, that Habib had ended his mission when the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was concluded.

It seems that Shultz was aware of this suspicion and the peculiar timing of this return when he said that the crisis between Syria and the PLO does not hamper action for the implementation of the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. By saying so, Shultz seems to have wanted to give justification for Habib's return to the region at this particular time.

The source of these suspicions lies in the following: 1. Syria, in light of the current crisis between itself and the PLO and in light of the lack of coordination between them, cannot make a decision for the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon, even if the U.S.-Syrian talks, which Fairbanks is expected to hold in Damascus, are fruitful.

2. The withdrawal of about 8,000 to 10,000 Palestinians to Syria, who are mostly supporters of Yasir 'Arafat without the consent of the Palestinian leadership, is inconceivable.

3. The withdrawal of the Syrian forces alone, while leaving the Palestinian forces in their positions in Lebanon, would place Damascus in a very critical situation, particularly since it has been affirming its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Ar-Ra'y adds: In view of all this, we believe that the return of Habib and his aides to the region at this particular time is aimed at achieving something beyond the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. There are some who believe that U.S.-Syrian talks, following all that has taken place, will indicate that their objective is to discuss the fate of the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa', with all that the word fate entails. Those believing in this base their belief on the following considerations:

1. Yasir 'Arafat's accusation that Syria is plotting a massacre against the Palestinians, and the PLO spokesman's warning to the Arabs against a Palestinian Massada.

2. The political dismantling of the PLO which started by expelling Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] from Syria and isolating the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon from their leadership. This cannot but lead to the military dismantling of the PLO.

3. The open U.S. insinuation against the PLO, which was represented in two statements by Shultz. In the first, he expressed satisfaction with Syria's attempt to control the PLO; and in the second, he said that what took place had weakened 'Arafat's position in the region. Furthermore, there is Kissinger's statement which he made in Tel Aviv yesterday in which he called for abandoning 'Arafat. He lied by saying that there will be an opportunity for the PLO to participate in the peace process if it removes 'Arafat from its leadership.

4. The statement made by an Israeli source a few days ago, saying that for security reasons, Israel is greatly interested in seeing the PLO come under Syrian control.

5. Any control over the PLO can only be reached after undermining what remains of its military structure in Lebanon.

6. Habib's appearance in the region was accompanied in the past by two major events: Israel's entry into Beirut, together with the Sabra and Shatila massacres and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. These two events suggest that with Habib's return this time a third big event might take place.

Those viewing Habib's return with great suspicion are afraid of even imagining the possible involvement of any Arab party in the creation of this third event, and are afraid even to imagine that such an event could be aimed at the dismantling of the PLO's political and military structure. History and the Arab masses and future generations will never forgive any Arab or non-Arab party that contributes to such a thing.

Ministerial Source on Israeli Redeployment

NC281256 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] A short while ago, a ministerial source confirmed that Ambassador Philip Habib and his two aides will arrive in Beirut at noon tomorrow and will meet with the president and other officials in the afternoon. The ministerial source noted that Lebanon has not been notified of any official Israeli stand on the redeployment of the Israeli forces in Lebanon. The source said that the expression deployment of forces has at least eight interpretations, and we do not know which one Israel means. As is well known, Lebanon rejects partial withdrawals.

Political Committee Meets in Republican Palace

NC281308 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Higher Liaison Body's Poltical Committee met today in the Republican Palace. Our correspondent in the Palace Joe Sa'adah will report now on the meeting:

[Begin recording] Presidential Adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad spoke at the Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee meeting about current matters, and reiterated reports in foreign information media about Israel's intention to redeploy its forces in Lebanon. Dr Haddad affirmed Lebanon's insistence that the withdrawals should be comprehensive and final and in accordance with a clear timetable which the government is seeking through its constant moves at home and abroad.

Dr Haddad said that the Lebanese Army is prepared to fill any vacuum created by a possible Israeli partial withdrawal. Dr Haddad answered questions put to him by the conferees. Then the coordinator general of the multinational forces, Staff Major General Habib Faris, answered questions of a military nature. The chief of the main military operations room in the Republican Palace then presented a security review focused on the indiscriminate shelling of peaceful residential areas and the repeated incidents against the Israeli army in Lebanon, particularly in the south, and the field situation in Al-Biqa' in light of the current clashes within the Fatah ranks. The chief of the main military operations room outlined the Lebanese Army's activity in Greater Beirut and other areas centering on the training activity which the various Army units are carrying out together with the Air Force.

Apart from Dr Haddad and Major General Faris, the meeting was attended by French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry, the Italian, U.S. and British charge d'affaires, Christopher Ross of the U.S. Embassy, the multinational forces commanders, and the Lebanese officers team. [end recording]

Israelis Partial Withdrawal Plan Criticized

NC282004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has stated that, if implemented, the Israelis' partial withdrawal plan would be tantamount to an escape for Israel from the military pains inflicted on its forces in the areas of their presence. Prime Minister Al-Wazzan added: In this regard, Israel is seeking to serve its interests on both the international and military levels. On the international level, a partial withdrawal would decrease the international pressure on Israel and depict it in public opinion as a state which loves and seeks peace. On the military level, Israel would dispel some of the dangers threatening its soldiers.

Al-Wazzan went on: The regime was and still is against any partial withdrawals, because they do not secure the Lebanese interests. Lebanon's acceptance of them would be tantamount to accepting the consolidation of the occupation. However, Lebanon approves a phased withdrawal in accordance with a timetable providing for another withdrawal. Israel's withdrawal from Beirut was implemented in stages and in accordance with a set timetable. If Israel decides on a partial withdrawal, then Lebanon has to prepare its Army to fill the security vacuum which might be created by any withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

Regarding the request made by some that an Israeli withdrawal from the mountain area be accepted, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Such a withdrawal might serve the interests of the area whose inhabitants demand it, but it will not serve the overall issue. Lebanon is continuing its contacts to ensure continued support for its stands, because if the idea of partial withdrawal is implemented then international support — specifically the U.S. and European support — for the Lebanese question would relax. It would also lead to the easing of the international pressures on Israel to implement the agreement with Lebanon which provides for the total withdrawal of its forces.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Meets British Envoy 28 June

NC282002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] British Ambassador Sir David Roberts, who is leaving Lebanon shortly, today visited Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil [leader of the Phalangist party] and discussed with him the recent local developments and the British attitude toward them.

[Former] President Camille Sham'un has affirmed that the region is on the eve of major events and that Washington is making great efforts to establish peace.

IDF Carries Out Maneuvers, Overflights in South

NC281224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Guarded calm prevails in the areas that were the scene of violent clashes yesterday, particularly in the mountain area where tension mounted and rockets indiscriminately fell in Kasrawan and the northern and southern Al-Matn villages. Meanwhile, the Al-Biqa' area witnessed a heated atmosphere, leading to the Damascus International Highway being cut at Ruwaysat Sawfar and Dahr al-Wahsh. Tension eased in the mountain area as of this morning. It was reported that two shells fell in the Antilyas coast area at 1030 . The security authorities have no information as yet on any damage.

Another security report said the Israeli forces are carrying out military maneuvers in the Monte Verde area. These forces are also deploying patrols along the Old Sidon Road and are setting up checkpoints along Camille Sham'un Boulevard. In Sidon, the Israeli forces last midnight in Hayy al-Wartan arrested two brothers, Hani and Kamal al-Khatib, after storming their home, and escorted them to the military governor's headquarters for investigation. The reason for this action is unknown. Israeli warplanes flew at a low altitude over the An-Nabatiyah and Az-Zahrani areas this morning.

Army, Syrian Forces Engage in 'Limited' Clashes
NC281750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Limited clashes took place this afternoon in the 'Uyun as-Siman area between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian forces, during which machineguns and antiarmor weapons were used.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent learned that the Lebanese Army positions in 'Uyun as-Siman were subjected to bursts of fire from antiarmor weapons and DSHK at 1350 today. The Lebanese Army returned the fire. Clashes ensued and continued until 1530. Security sources have said tht the Lebanese Army sustained no casualties.

Islamic Unity Members Relocate in Tripoli
NC281940 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Explosions heard in the Monte Verde sector in the upper Al-Matn district were later learned to have been due to Israeli army exercises in the region.

There has been a unilateral withdrawal of armed elements of the Islamic Unity Movement from the Al-Qubbah in Tripoli. They withdrew from the premises there toward Az-Zahiriyah and other positions in the city. Contacts have been taking place to obtain similar withdrawals of Palestinians and 'Alawites.

Ahmad al-Khatib's Squads Reportedly Breaking Up
NC282212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The armed squads of Ahmad al-Khatib [commander of Arab army of Lebanon] have reportedly suffered extensive fragmentation and dissension, portending the beginning of their end.

1. Here are the facts: Officers Muhammad Salim and Ahmad al-Butari have withdrawn from the command of the Arab army of Lebanon, and have abandoned both political and military work.

2. Officer al-Hillani has recruited men for his own interests in the area of Al-Hirmil and has cooperated with the former officers in the Arab army of Lebanon.

3. Major Ziyad al-Humsi has declared his support for the [Fatah] dissidents' movement.

4. Lieutenant Ibrahim Baydun has declared his support for 'Arafat's wing, and has fought on 'Arafat's side as an official responsible for the Ahmad al-Khatib group in the 'Anjar area. This support came after the said lieutenant was paid 200,000 pounds by Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad.

Explosions Reported in South, Beirut 29 June
NC290629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] At 0130 today [2330 GMT 28 Jun] in Kafr Sir in An-Nabatiyah District, Captain Abu 'Amir of the Israeli forces attempted to block the town's accesses preparatory to making some arrests. The citizens demonstrated in protest and fire was opened on them, killing Ra'uf 'Abd ar-Ra'uf. The situation consequently became tense.

Two explosions were reported in the south, the first in the outskirts of Maghdushah township and the other near the Az-Zahrani oil refinery. No casualties were reported.

An explosive device went off near Manoukian's silverware and clothing shop at the May Ziyadah Street intersection in the Al-Qantari area [in Beirut] at 0015 today. The explosion damaged the shop and vehicles parked there and shattered the windows of nearby buildings.

Explosive Hurled at Two IDF Soldiers in South
NC290824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Guarded calm has been prevailing in the mountain areas since this morning.

Tension still prevails in Al-Biqa' where schools are closed.

In the south, a spokesman of the Israeli military command has said that an explosive device was hurled from a speeding car at two Israeli soldiers near Tyre. The spokesman added that the two soldiers opened fire at the car but it was able to escape.

Shells in Ghazir, Juniyah; Tension in Al-Biqa'
NC290912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Internal Security Forces report that two shells fell shortly after 1000 in the Ghazir area. A shell fell in Juniyah at 0950 but there were no casualties or losses.

The Internal Security Forces say that the situation in Al-Biqa', particularly in Ta'lbaya, Jalala, Barr Ilyas, and Ta'nayil is very tense, that schools are closed, and traffic is at a standstill.

Parties Fail To Close Down Centers in Tripoli

NC290934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli has spent a quiet night, but the security sources indicate that some parties have failed to implement the promises they made at the recent Coordination Committee meeting. These promises include closing down party centers in the An-Najmah and Ath-Thaqafah Streets, handing over a wanted person, and clearing roadblocks and barriers from the Al-Qubbah quarter's streets.

Ihdin Radio on Franjiyah Hungarian TV Interview

NC260920 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 26 Jun 83

["Text" of Hungarian television interview with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah held in Zgharta on 23 June — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: Following the signing of the agreement, some forces have been trying to undermine President al-Jumayyil's legality.

Answer: Amin al-Jumayyil's presidency is legal and no Lebanese so far has opposed it. However, the government's stand during the negotiations with Israel and the outcome of the negotiations are rejected by the majority of the Lebanese for several reasons, including the fact that the agreement allows Israeli goods to enter Lebanon. When you hear about the blowing up of shops in Sidon or Beirut, this is due to the collaboration of these shops' owners with Israel. The agreement allows persons to move between Israel and Lebanon. I affirm to you that every Lebanese who goes to Israel will be punished.

Question: Your Excellency, in your view, what is the percentage of the Lebanese who support the agreement? President al-Jumayyil has said the majority to the Lebanese people support it.

Answer: President al-Jumayyil is entitled to say what he likes. However, it has been proven that all Lebanese areas that are free from Israeli influence oppose the agreement. The percentage of the Lebanese who oppose the agreement is not less than 53 percent, if we take the number of deputies as a basis for calculation. There are 99 members in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. The population of the Al-Biqa', northern Lebanon, and southern Lebanon represents at least 52 percent or 53 percent of Lebanon's population. All of them are against the agreement and against Israel. Why? Because the Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon have freedom of speech and have expressed their view.

Question: Are you not afraid that the government will impose its view on the Lebanese, using the Army for suppression and intimidations?

Answer: The Army about whom you are speaking is Lebanese. The Lebanese, even the soldier, is against Israel. Even the soldier is against the Israel's agents. He will not implement orders in favor of Israel or in favor of Israel's agents. You must be sure of this and you must take my word on this. The Lebanese soldier will not act in Israel's or in its agents' favor, but will act to defend his country.

Question: What about Haddad in the south and the army that takes orders from him?

Answer: They are not soldiers but mercenaries. They are not part of the Lebanese Army. The agreement has made them a national guard in the south. They have been as national guard in the area for 5 years but in Israel's favor. The soldier who has sacrificed for his cause will continue to sacrifice. He will not submit to Haddad or to Israel.

Question: If the agreement must not be implemented, what is the alternative to it?

Answer: The alternative is to ask the United Nations to implement Resolutions 508 and 509; that is, Israel's unconditional departure.

Question: But the United States might use its veto power.

Answer: I don't believe so. In the event this happens, which I believe is unlikely, then all the Arab states should withdraw from the United Nations. Although this is unlikely, the Arab states should withdraw from the United Nations and not return to it, except after Resolutions 508 and 509 are implemented. The other alternative is for the Israelis to remain in Lebanon until they are exterminated.

But for the fraud that Philip Habib carried out in Israel, the latter would not have been able to enter Beirut. However, the method used by Philip Habib in pledging that Israel would withdraw made the Syrians and Palestinians leave. Israel then entered. This was a fraud. President al-Asad has stated this on television, and millions of Arabs have heard and seen him. Philip Habib is now prevented from entering Syria because he lied to President al-Asad. He promised something and delivered something else.

Question: Your Excellency, in your view, will Israel launch an aggression against Syria?

Answer: I doubt this following Syria's receipt of modern weapons from the Soviet Union. I greatly doubt that Israel will begin the war. However, a day will come when Syria will begin the war, and God willing, very soon.

Question: Your Excellency, do you think it is better for the Lebanese people to do without the agreement?

Answer: It is better for them to do without the agreement. If the agreement is finally implemented, the Arab states, including the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, might take revenge on Lebanon for recognizing the Arabs' enemy. If they decide to take revenge and ask the Lebanese working there to return to Lebanon, then Lebanon's loss cannot be compensated.

Sa'd Haddad Address to Lebanese People 25 June

JN251650 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1404 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Address by Major Sa'd Haddad, leader of free Lebanon, to Lebanese delivered on 25 Jun 1983 —place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother Lebanese: I have not spoken to you for a long time. Actually, there are not many topics to talk about, because all the topics have become old and well-known.

Perhaps all of you are wondering about what is taking place in Al-Biqa' and elsewhere, especially the current differences between the terrorists and the Syrians. What is happening in Al-Biqa' is not new or surprising. This is because Syria does not want some of the Palestinian resistance groups or terrorist groups to get out of its control.

It is clear from the beginning that everyone who has intervened in Lebanon has had an objective. Everyone has tried to achieve his objective at the expense of the others. We the Lebanese tried to achieve the objectives of the others instead of our own objective. We the Lebanese used to claim that we are an educated, cultured, and modern people. Unfortunately, however, events have proved the contrary. The events in Lebanon have shown that the Lebanese hava been and still are backward.

We used to laugh at the Palestinian, but the Palestinian turned out to be more modern and knowledgeable than us. We also used to laugh at the Syrian, but the Syrian also turned out to be more modern and knowledgeable than us. Otherwise, the Syrian would not have controlled both, the Lebanese and the Palestinian. The best proof of our backwardness is that we have lost our country, Lebanon.

Syria's objectives in Lebanon are well known. Syria entered Lebanon to annex the entire country on the basis of its claim that it is part of Syria. Syria could not achieve its objective. The Israeli intervention also came as a blow to the Syrian plan. Thus, Syria was forced to evacuate some Lebanese territory. Syria has remained in Al-Biqa', as it could not take the whole of Lebanon. Hafiz al-Asad wants everyone to be loyal to him in those areas.

Yasir 'Arafat tried to pursue a slightly independent policy, thinking that he is a real leader of an independent organization, but Hafiz al-Asad dealt him a blow. To tell you the truth, Al-Asad had been lenient on 'Arafat. I had expected Al-Asad to kill 'Arafat in the usual 'Alawite police manner. The 'Alawites solve their difficult problems through physical liquidation. Hafiz al-Asad was expected to liquidate Yasir 'Arafat, but Al-Asad was unusually humane this time. I do not know why. He allowed him to escape to Tunis.

Actually, according to our information Yasir 'Arafat did not believe that he would come out of Tripoli or Syria alive. This is the whole question. Syria wants all the forces, whether in the north or in Al-Biqa', to be under its direct control.

Here, we must ask: What is the fate of Lebanon and the Lebanese? Let me be frank and tell you that, unfortunately, Lebanon's situation has become hopeless.

It is so hopeless that, when I meet with foreign personalities, I feel ashamed of myself and of my brother Lebanese. Why? Because, we the Lebanese had a gem in our hand. Lebanon is a gem. Unfortunately, we did not appreciate its value. Even now, we do not appreciate the value of this gem — Lebanon. We lost it, and we do not know how to retrieve it.

We are ashamed of ourselves. Why? Because we are hanging in the air. Every one of us is linked to some quarter. Some are linked to Syria, others are linked to Libya, and yet others are linked to Iraq, the United States, Russia, or some other quarter.

We all say that this or that quarter will deliver us. I want to know when we will say that we will deliver ourselves. When will we say that we are only linked to Lebanon and act accordingly? When will we say that we only work for the interest of lebanon?

I would like to tell you that every country in the world seeks its own interest first. Who are we for the world to work for our interest? Everyone seems to be convinced that all the countries of the world must come and solve our problem. Israel must fight for us to uproot Syria, Libya, Iran, [word indistinct], and Russia. The United States must uproot Israel, Syria, and others. The Russians must also do the same. It is all must, must, must. No one beats us in giving lectures and dictating conditions so the world works for us.

Why is it so? Are we different from other peoples? Are we the only ones who should rule happily, obtain everything, take from here, steal from there, and have fun while others work to deliver our homeland? It is shame, shame, shame.

O Lebanese, if you want a homeland, you must make sacrifices for this homeland. First of all, you must relinquish selfishness and sacrifice personal interests. First of all, whoever wants to deliver his homeland must live a life of austerity. If there is no prosperity and the army does not pay more money, there is no army. How can we deliver our homeland? Who will deliver our homeland? We are still preoccupied fighting each other. We will not deliver Lebanon by fighting each other. We will deliver Lebanon when we realize that there is an enemy on Lebanese territory, and this enemy, who covets Lebanese territory, can only be evicted by force. We must start to plan how to evict him by force. We must close our ranks, unify our strength, and carry out this plan, which we believe is sound. If we are convinced of this plan, then well and good, and if we are not, then we may as well say goodbye to the world.

I have spoken these few words to make the Lebanese understand that we are at rock bottom. Lebanon is in danger. The danger alarm is being sounded in the hope that the Lebanese conscience and national pride will awaken among most of the Lebanese.

We will use every means to continue along the course so as to restore to Lebanon its Lebanese identity and independence. We pray to God to guide the Lebanese along the right path we are charting for them. We hope that they will follow us if they want to deliver Lebanon. I say it in all honesty that we are not after any political gains. We do not want to become political leaders. Our only concern is that, when one day we meet with people from any foreign community, we will be proud to say that we are from

Lebanon. Now, however, we are ashamed to say that we are from Lebanon. We did not rise to the aid of Lebanon as was necessary.

Everyone who is interested in delivering Lebanon should put his hand in ours. We welcome him, and we are ready to march along together to the end until the whole of Lebanon is liberated, from the Lebanese -Israeli border in the south to the An-Nahr al-Kabir River in the north, and from the sea in the west to Mount Hermon and Syria in the east. Lebanon can only be delivered by its sons. I thank you all. Long live Lebanon free and sovereign.

President Al-Asad Addresses Men of Religion

JN290741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday hosted a dinner banquet to break the fast in honor of the ulemas and men of religion on the occasion of the blessed month of Ramadan.

President Al-Asad delivered a speech in reply to the ulemas' speeches and congratulations. He said: Esteemed ulemas and men of religion: We cherish the good moments on which we meet every year in this month. All of us can say much about the greatness of this holy month.

President Hafiz al-Asad said: In Ramadan last year we spoke briefly on the war which has been named the War of Lebanon. We can without doubt say that this war is still continuing in one way or another. I recall that I pointed out at the time that we will hold out and never retreat vis-a-vis the enemy's pressures. I also said that we will not allow the enemy to attain its objectives. I also said: First and foremost we depend on God and secondly on the sons of this great people. No doubt you have been following the pressures that are being brought to bear on this country. These are numerous and multi-faceted on the military, political, and economic levels, as well as including psychological warfare. These pressures have ceaselessly been practiced on our country since the invasion of Lebanon and up to this moment.

President Al-Asad added: Likewise, the threats are continuing and will continue, but on the other hand, our steadfastness will continue until the enemies realize a clear-cut fact: We in Syria will continue to be a solid rock and lofty mountain unintimidated by threats or wars. Our country will always be ready to confront any aggression proceeding from the premise that if Syria collapses then everything in this region will follow. If Syria collapsed there would be nothing on which to pin hope.

President Al-Asad said: I am not saying this to slight or underestimate anyone of our brothers. We respect them all and appreciate each one's role. We are the sons of the one nation and the sons of the same values. But it is as clear as day that we are not playing the same role nor are we performing our duties equally, because, otherwise, the situation would have been completely different.

President al-Asad said: Some of the gentlemen who have just spoken have referred to the soft attitude which some of our brothers have adopted toward the battle, which we are fighting and has been imposed on us. We are in a position of self-defense. We are defending our destiny. We are before an enemy, which wants all our territory and all our homeland. This is not a false claim or conclusion, but is based on what is contained in the documents of our enemies. I have previously referred to some of these documents, especially in my speech to the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi. Enemy Prime Minister Begin once met with an American Jew. That Jew later quoted Begin as saying: I am hoping that we will reach Turkey quickly. President al-Asad said: This was what I alluded to in my speech to the Nonaligned Summit Conference when I said that Israel's ambitions extend to countries beyond the territories of the Arab homeland. For instance, the Anatolian Plateau is part of greater Israel as contained in their documents. They teach their pupils in schools that the Arabs are colonizers in this region and that the Jews should liberate this region from these colonizers. This is what Israel teaches its sons from childhood in schools. They teach them that Israel must extend from the river of Egypt to the great river. This is how they refer to the rivers. And they mean from the Nile River to the Euphrates River.

The president cited examples of Israeli ambitions and evidence of such ambitions taken from Zionist documents. The president warned against belittling Israeli ambtiions and called for learning from the lessons of history. He also warned against belittling Israel's intention to establish a state from the Nile River to the Euphrates, stressing that this is what Israel is actually planning. He said: If these are Israel's dreams, do we have any other choice but to remain steadfast and patient and accept every sacrifice with magnanimity? I do not think that we have any other choice.

The president spoke about his efforts to enlighten the Arab brothers about the facts of the Israeli ambitions and the dangers threatening all the Arab countries without exception. He said he told them: We in Syria are not adventurers or warmongers. Like the rest of mankind, we want to live a quiet life. We love our children and want them to live [peacefully]. We want to save a great deal from the defense expenditures in order to build schools, clinics and factories. But what is the use of all that when we cannot defend our people in the best manner.

The president said: The Holy Koran teaches us and history tells us that nations have vanished and others have been vanquished because they erred in calculating the danger, in providing what was necessary for self-defense, and in taking action at the appropriate time and place. This is our problem in this country. We see the danger in its reality, while some of our brothers do not see it. And, if they do, they see it as a small danger. Some do not see it [Israeli threat] as a danger, others see it differently, and yet others prefer to live peacefully and securely and leave what will happen tomorrow or the day aftertomorrow to fate. We cannot do that. Every generation has a duty to perform. The generation which burdens another generation with its errors and the errors of its enemies deserves to be cursed. We will never be that kind of generation.

Alluding to the U.S.-Israeli agreement that is intended to be imposed on Lebanon, President Hafiz al-Asad said: The struggle in the region is not one between Lebanon and Israel. It is between all the Arabs collectively on the one hand and Israel on the other, and finally it is one between the Muslims on the one hand and Israel on the other. Therefore, nobody can embark upon solving the problem unilaterally. Hence, our decision and the Arab decision condemning As-Sadat for separately handling this pan-Arab issue. How could we condemn As-Sadat, who was the presiudent of a big country, and then not condemn a Lebanese official for committing the same mistake or even worse. The U.S.-Israeli agreement that is intended to be imposed on Lebanon contains many harmful provisions that are not contained in the Camp David accords.

Moreover, Egypt is a big country with a massive population. Even if Egypt committed a mistake it would be difficult to cross over

to the other Arab neighbors.

Egypt is a large barrier, unlike Lebanon which is a weak barrier full of loopholes through which all kinds of evil can reach us due to the historical structure of this fraternal country.

The president then dealt with the situation in Lebanon, the effects of the developments during the last 8 years, the balance of powers, and the new leaders who have emerged in the arena. He said: As we have always affirmed we want Lebanon to be an independent and unified country. However, as I told the Lebanese foreign minister: What country is this that we want unified? Do we want it a unified Israeli country? Certainly not. We want Lebanon a unified Arab country.

The president said: The restrictions imposed on Lebanon through the agreement have not been imposed on any country in the world, except on those which have been completely occupied and crushed, like Germany for example during World War II. The world armies stormed Germany and thus curbed the resistance. There were no negotiations. The generals signed a document of capitulation. There were no negotiations only capitulation. The situation is different in Lebanon. Israel did not occupy all Lebanon. The resistance is still active and the Lebanese, Arab, and above all the Syrian forces are still holding out in Lebanon, and the enemy is experiencing an ordeal there.

President al-Asad said: Those in Lebanon who accepted the U.S.-Israeli agreement say that they have not capitulated. They say that they only signed an agreement full of equality and that they achieved it through negotiations.

The president then spoke about the restrictions that the agreement will impose on Lebanon — restrictions bound to make Lebanon cede its airspace to Israel and render Syria and the other Arab countries as well as all the countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Israel enemies to Lebanon and Israel. These restrictions also ban the distribution of news bulletins if they contain anything on Israeli policy and on aggressive Israeli ideas.

The president added: The agreement's restrictions are unprecedented in the relations among peoples and nations. The history of Damascus is the history of the Arabs and Muslims. Damascus must be defended by every Arab and Muslim. But according to the agreement intended to be imposed on Lebanon, the Israeli security borders will reach a point 23-24 km from Damascus, whereas they are 200 km from Tel Aviv. If defending Damascus exposes us to war, then let this war occur. We will never accept Israel to be 20 km from Damascus. Israel's freedom in Lebanon, on the ground and in the sky, constitutes a threat to Syria. Our stand is not one of showmanship and embarrassment for others but one of self-defense. We can never be hesitant nor can we be defeatists or cowards. We want to live a peaceful life, but not at the expense of our dignity or interests, or at the expense of the dignity of our future generations. Consequently, this is our policy toward the other projected issues.

The president said: We have a cause in which we believe and which we defend. It is the defense of our homeland, nation, religion and principles. In this we fear no one at all. However, many still do not appreciate our sacrifices, martyrs and our sweat and blood. In many cases, this position seems to be planned and well studied. But we will not feel shame in front of anyone, because honorable people are never embarrassed by facts. Whomever is right can never feel shame. Whomever seeks to harm us will receive the necessary blow. We will not deviate from our course. Life is meaningless without dignity, and life without a cause is meaningless.

Al-Asad Receives ICO's Secretary General

JN281207 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the situation in the region.

Talas Discusses Confrontation With Israel

JN281819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview with the German magazine *Stern*, Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas stressed that Syria's only condition for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon is that Israel must completely withdraw its forces from that country.

On whether Syria has other conditions for its withdrawal from Lebanon, such as the condition of regaining the Golan or reinforcing the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon, Gen Mustafa Talas said: No, we only ask for Israel's complete withdrawal from Lebanon without the Israelis obtaining any gains.

Gen Mustafa Talas also stressed that Damascus does not wish for a war with Israel, but that militarily, it is ready for confrontation. He added: The next war, if it breaks out, will be completely different from the war that took place last summer. The Syrian Army has not been as well equipped and prepared as it is now. In addition to this, we have become the largest army in the region, comprising 750,000 men, including the reserve forces.

Gen Mustafa Talas said that Israel is well aware of the quality and effectiveness of the new weapons that Syria could use in cooperation with the Soviet experts and advisers.

Commentary Sees New Plot in Habib's Tour

JN282041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Political factors in the Middle East indicate that a broad conspiracy accompanies current U.S. moves, that the conspiracy's participants have varied, and that implementing this conspiracy has become the most significant factor of the latest proposal on the Middle East by the Reagan administration before the start of the U.S. Presidential election campaign. According to the U.S. proposal, what is required now is the subjugation of Syrian-Arab decisionmaking, the liquidation of Arab rights in

favor of Zionism, and to turn Lebanon into a base of plotting against the Arab nation. Accomplishing this objective of U.S. strategy comes through escalating tension in the region and creating pretexts for an aggression against Syria and, consequently, using this aggression as a way to implement what has been agreed on by the generals of the U.S. and Zionist army. In order to create a pretext, Philip Habib will convey to the Lebanese authority definite U.S.-Israeli demands that will open Lebanon's doors for a new invasion by the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. The excuse for this new invasion is to fill the vacuum resulting from a partial Israeli withdrawal. This invasion will be bolstered by Phalangist pressure on Lebanon's government.

It seems that the Israelis have prepared all the alternatives available to them in case the aforementioned demands are not implemented. The most prominent among these alternatives is the partitioning of Lebanon as the first step in ending this country's independence and putting military pressure on Syria, particularly since partitioning will not happen in light of Syria's concern for Lebanon's unity and the cohesion of its sons.

The United States has, in conjunction with the Israeli leadership, chosen for itself the right to move in accordance with the comprehensive settlement plan, as Henry Kissinger called it. This choice depends mainly on the need for expanding the Camp David agreements, finding new sides to abide by these agreements, besieging Syria diplomatically, and giving priority to military action against Syria in case the comprehensive settlement plan is destroyed by Syria's steadfastness.

Recent U.S. diplomatic moves and the moves of U.S. fleets, along with contacts with Western allies, represent the beginning of the conspiracy. If the statements made by Zionist terrorist Menahem Begin on the identical U.S.-Israeli viewpoints are taken into consideration, particularly the statements related to the two parties' faith that the diplomatic pressures on Syria will never succeed, then it will become certain that what the Americans and the Zionists have agreed on is within the framework of aggression and that the present U.S. move is part of a practical preparation for this imminent aggression.

Confirming this dangerous trend of the joint U.S.-Israeli policy, Begin said that Washington has become completely convinced of his point of view, that Syria will not change its stand, and that it is determined to foil the April agreement with Lebanon with the same strength it used to besiege the Camp David agreements and through which it managed to foil all U.S. diplomatic moves in the region.

What can be seen of the ongoing conspiracy's features indicates that Washington is familiar with the war of rumors. Its diplomats continue to stress the claim that Syria has certain demands, and that although it rejects Philip Habib, it does not reject the U.S. ideas.

So, the Americans intend to distort facts and stands. Syria is abiding by a firm patriotic ideology; Syria's demands concern the entire Arab nation, and Syria's position on the U.S. move is clear: No peace in the region without achieving the entire Arab right; no change in the principled stand unless the alternative stand achieves all the Palestinian rights, the strengthening of Lebanon's unity and independence, and the termination of the imperialist hegemony over the Arab nation's fate.

As Syria refutes and invalidates the U.S. rumors, it will not succumb to either military or political blackmail. As Syria's militant leader Hafiz al-Asad has asserted, Syria will continue to shoulder the entire pan-Arab burden until the Arabs' declared objectives are achieved.

Qaddurah Leaves Damascus for Turkey 28 June

JN281435 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jun (SANA) — 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, left Damascus today for Turkey at the head of an official delegation at the invitation of the Turkish Government. During the visit, Qaddurah will hold talks with Turkish officials on economic bilateral relations.

Briefs

Phosphates for USSR — The General Company for Phosphates and Mines has signed a contract with the Soviet Union to export 300,000 tons of concentrated dried phosphates, according to Dr 'Ali ad-Dardari, the company's director general. He said that shipment will begin in July and will continue until the end of the current year. He said that the total value of the contract is 35 million Syrian pounds. [Excerpt][Damascus *Ath-Thawrah* in Arabic 17 Jun 83 p 1, 11 PM]

Debate Over Redeployment Continues

Cabinet Discussion 30 June

TA290925 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 29 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel is rejecting the U.S. attempt to make the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area and the redeployment in Lebanon dependent on Washington's agreement. The Cabinet, at its special session tomorrow, 30 June, as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, will discuss a plan for a new IDF deployment in Lebanon.

A senior political source in Jerusalem told *Ma'ariv* this morning that Israel had committed itself to coordinating all of its moves in Lebanon with the United States and it had indeed done so when Begin reported the intention to redeploy in Lebanon during his talk with Philip Habib and on previous occasions.

Israel has informed the United States that it regards its intention to implement a redeployment in Lebanon as part of the agreement obtained with Lebanon and this was a first step toward bringing the IDF home, if it is possible to reach any comprehensive agreement about an evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Over the last few days the United States and Lebanon have renewed appeals to Israel not to evacuate its forces from the Ash-Shuf area before a replacement force arrives there. Washington wants to postpone the Israeli evacuation date until after the Begin-Reagan meeting in Washington on 27 July. The prime minister is inclined toward advancing the evacuation date, for fear of U.S. pressure. However, it appears that the date for the redeployment will be determined in contacts between the two countries, taking the situation in the field into account.

Lebanese representatives, who have held direct contacts with Israel over the past few days, claim that President Amin al-Jumayyil is vigorously working to achieve a national conciliation between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf area in order to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese Army into this area in place of the IDF. The Lebanese representatives claim that the peacemaking process requires a certain amount of time and they are asking Israel to wait.

Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens favors a continuation of the dialogue and coordination with the United States in deciding upon the evacuation date, in contrast to the position taken by the foreign minister, who thinks that Israel has done all that is required for precoordination with the United States.

'Political Figures' Assessment

TA290852 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 29 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] An intensive effort to obtain a coexistence arrangement between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains is currently at the center of U.S. diplomatic activity in the area.

It was learned from reliable sources yesterday that, in the U.S. view, such an arrangement between the Druze and Christians is a precondition for an IDF redeployment and withdrawal of forces from the Ash-Shuf mountains.

At the same time, there will be consultations tomorrow, 30 June, by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, headed by the prime minister, about the various alternatives for a redeployment of forces while the United States continues diplomatic efforts to get the Syrians to budge from their opposition to beginning negotiations with Lebanon over the removal of their forces from its territory.

The fighting between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains is the main consideration in examining the alternatives for an IDF redeployment in Lebanon. Lebanon and the United States, as well as authoritative political figures in Israel, fear that an IDF redeployment, which would include a withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains in the current conditions, would worsen the fighting between the Druze and Christians and make it more difficult for any other force to take over positions evacuated by the IDF as part of the new deployment.

The *Davar* correspondent has also learned, in this context, that in the view of several political observers in Jerusalem, if the new IDF deployment takes place at the same time as an arrangement for peaceful coexistence between the Christians and Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains, U.S. opposition to an increase in the Marine forces stationed in Lebanon would be reduced. However, it should be noted that in the view of other political figures in Jerusalem, there is only a slim chance of obtaining such an arrangement, and even if it is obtained, it is doubtful whether it will last. These political figures believe that the Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains are also working under Syrian inspiration, as part of Damascus' attempts to bring about the overthrow of President Amin al-Jumayyil.

The *Davar* correspondent notes that it is almost certain that in the consultations by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, headed by Menahem Begin, and which are scheduled to be held tomorrow, the issue of the fighting between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains will be raised, as well as the fear — shared by Israel — that an IDF withdrawal from there would worsen this fighting.

Authoritative political sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that Israel was under no pressure to bring about a change in the IDF deployment. It is also in this spirit that one should regard the remarks made by Defense Minister Moshe Arens on 27 June at a meeting he held with Philip Habib and his aides, Fairbanks, and Draper. At that meeting Arens spoke about a new deployment that would be carried out in stages and it appears that by so doing he was expressing a view shared by the prime minister, who is himself leaning toward a more convenient IDF deployment in Lebanon, but not to do so as though Israel was under great pressure to change its forces' deployment. Against this background, political figures assessed yesterday that there was no certainty that an IDF deployment would be carried out before the meeting between the prime minister and the U.S. President, in contrast to a report published yesterday in one of the papers, saying that Menahem Begin had already decided that the new

deployment would be carried out before his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Another matter that has not yet been decided upon is Secretary of State George Shultz' visit at the beginning of next month, on his return to the United States from his tour of Southeast Asia. As has been learned from reliable sources, no decision has yet been made and it depends on the question of whether the Syrians will invite Shultz to Damascus as a result of the efforts by his assistant, Richard Fairbanks, who is now in Syria, to change the Syrians' position regarding negotiations with Lebanon and a withdrawal of their forces. If it emerges that Shultz will be able to meet with the Damascus leaders — and this is still an open question — he will apparently come to the area on 4 or 5 July.

DAVAR, 'AL HAMISHMAR Back Redeployment

TA290658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* says that the Cabinet should decide on the redeployment of IDF units in Lebanon this week. The main objective should be the defense of the IDF troops and the northern settlements. Only as a last consideration should Israel take into account the interests of other elements, such as the Lebanese Government and the U.S. Administration. The redeployment should not be postponed as a result of the relative lull in the frequency of terrorist acts in southern Lebanon. The IDF must withdraw, or as the Cabinet phrases it, redeploy on its way back home and must begin this process at once, rouse the others from their slumber, and adjust to the new reality.

'Al Hamishmar writes that the Cabinet has waited in vain for any change in Syria's position regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces. There was never any chance that Syria would agree to withdraw, because the arrangement with Lebanon was agreed to without it. The grand arrangement between Israel and Lebanon is worthless, and now even the Cabinet has understood that it is impossible to implement because of the Syrians' refusal to withdraw their troops. The long wait for a change in President al-Asad's position has resulted in the death of additional soldiers in Lebanon. Right now the public is being told that the Cabinet will rush to decide on redeployment this week, so that the prime minister will not have to be on the defensive against President Reagan's pressure not to unilaterally withdraw. However even when the decision is made to redeploy the IDF, this still cannot be harbinger of a solution to the catch-22 situation in which we have found ourselves in Lebanon. It is true that the lines will be shortened, but the new line might turn into a line of attrition. It took the Cabinet 4 months to find a way out of the terrible mess of the doctors strike. How long will it take for it to decide to get out of the Lebanese quagmire, *'Al Hamishmar* asks.

French Contingency Plans Reported In Lebanon

TA281641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The French unit working within the framework of the Multinational Force [MNF] in Beirut has already formulated detailed plans, including maps, for a deployment in the Beirut-Damascus highway region. This is in the event Israel decides upon a unilateral withdrawal. This has been learned by our correspondent on Arab affairs, Gay Bekhor, from authoritative sources in the French force:

[Gay Bekhor — live or recorded] The leaders of the French unit in the MNF in Beirut have already prepared detailed plans, including maps and the decision on an exact deployment, in the event the IDF unilaterally withdraws from the center of Lebanon. This was reported to me today by authoritative sources in the French unit in Beirut. According to the reports, the French intend to deploy primarily in the Beirut-Damascus highway areas. It seems that in the event of a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Al'-Awwali River line, the French forces will take over some of the hills in the area to be evacuated, apparently also those on the side of the U.S. Marines. The French are currently in the central sector of west Beirut.

Habib To Press for Return of Egyptian Ambassador

TA281343 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 6

[Report from Cairo by 'Oded Granot]

[Text] In his meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Ambassador Philip Habib will emphasize Washington's dismay over the delay in sending the Egyptian ambassador back to Tel Aviv.

In private conversations, Egyptian officials admitted that U.S. pressure is being applied to Egypt to unfreeze the relations with Israel in view of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

AL-HAMISHMAR Commentary on Habib's Trip

TA281009 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 3

[Commentary by Alex Fishman: "Habib's Last Chance"]

[Text] Philip Habib's most recent mission to our region is certainly the last chance the U.S. Administration has to prove that the State Department policy on the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon (or to be more specific the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon) is really effective.

The skepticism surrounding Habib's current trip is not only shared by Israel. It was clearly discernible over the last few weeks that the U.S. Administration, too, is divided over the tactics chosen by Secretary of State George Shultz in his attempt to bring about the Syrians' withdrawal from Lebanon. Among the key U.S. figures who have concluded that the move adopted by the administration to solve the Syrian problem has exhausted itself is, among others, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. Ambassador Lewis, who enjoys a special status in the eyes of Secretary Shultz — and possibly precisely because of this — does nothing to conceal the fact that he differs with the secretary of state, who — at least for now — continues to believe that the Syrians will change their minds about evacuating Lebanon.

Evidently one of the turning points in the U.S. tactics regardin

ways to tackle the Syrian problem took place in early June in the course of an extraordinary meeting held in Washington, which the media termed "the conference of ambassadors." As though by a wave of a magic wand, the U.S. ambassadors to Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and Saudi Arabia all congregated at the same time. U.S. Administration officials argued that it was sheer coincidence that all the ambassadors were back during the same week, and in order to prove that the administration had no intention of holding any special consultations on the Lebanese affair, the U.S. sources pointed to the fact that the U.S. ambassador to Damascus — a key figure in such deliberations — was not summoned. In addition to the ambassadors, Philip Habib and Morris Draper also were brought into the consultations. No one knows for certain what the "ambassadorial debate" was all about, but a week after the conference, on 16 June, Ambassador Lewis conferred with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. To our great surprise, Ambassador Lewis did not request an update, nor did he wish to update the prime minister on a matter that ostensibly seemed the most acute, and that was the Israeli resolution to carry out a unilateral withdrawal in Lebanon, with everything that this entails. The U.S. ambassador to Israel spent 40 minutes presenting to the prime minister the diplomatic moves adopted by the administration since the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese accord in a bid to pressure the Syrians, and the outcome of those moves. The U.S. ambassador elaborated on the results of the efforts by Saudi Prince 'Abdallah, who toured Arab capitals at the initiative of the Saudi Government and at the request of the United States. He also demanded credit be given to the Egyptian Government's initiatives in showing increasing interest in participating in the moves in Lebanon. It stands to reason that the prime minister was also briefed on the fact that the Syrians themselves are not completely shutting the door, as the more frequent contacts between the U.S. Embassy in Damascus and President Al-Asad's office would attest. He was also told about various other signs that could supposedly point to a possible shift in the Syrian position.

It would not take much to guess what Ambassador Lewis' personal conclusions from that speech were, especially since he concluded that "this business has been exhausted." On the other hand, the "conference of ambassadors," yielded the present Habib mission, which is yet another chance given to him, one that cannot be harmful. (What are 2 or 3 more weeks, when the matter at hand is a policy of long-term implications?)

No open dramatic changes are to be expected in the political arena in the next month regarding the Lebanese affair. At the end of July, when Menahem Begin visits Washington, Israel will most probably declare its resolve to carry out a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. Before that, the outcome of the Habib mission will be known and the expectations of any substantial success are not great. In this context it would be worthwhile pointing out that the U.S. Administration has been compounding the Habib mission with rumors about chances for a breakthrough and a new idea that has just sprouted. Yet reality is apparently a far cry from the hopes the Shultz has from this mission.

If on the surface the situation appears to be more or less static, and that another month would be devoted to useless efforts, beneath the surface a process that has been sending shivers down the spines of some of the partners to the Lebanese arrangement has geen going on: The process of the de-facto partitioning of lebanon. Apart from Phalangist commander Fadi Afram, who addressed Israeli reporters earlier this week and talked about the possibility of dividing Lebanon, none of those involved in the Lebanese arrangement — either the central administration in Lebanon or the Druze, the Syrians, Israel, or the United States — cannot at all openly envisage such a possibility. Yet each of the above-mentioned participants realizes that not only is it aware of the partitioning process, but that it is doing its best to reap the maximum from the given situation that is taking place right before its eyes. Moreover, some of those involved in the Lebanese affair are interested in a divided Lebanon, although they would not admit it. They are even drawing plans for the partitioning of the land of cedars when this happens.

Of all the elements involved in the Lebanese affair, the great U.S. superpower is least prepared for the new partitioning process. Overtly at least it looks as though besides awareness of the notion of partitioning, the U.S. Administration currently has no answer to the question of how to curb this process, and it is watching it with horror, unable to change anything.

Lebanese President Examining Canton Concept

TA280958 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Text] Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil has in the last few days discussed with closed circles of intimates the idea of partitioning Lebanon into a number of separate political entities (cantonization) in view of the Syrian's refusal to withdraw their forces, and in light of Israel's intention to effect a unilateral withdrawal to behind the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas. This was learned from knowledgable sources in Beirut.

If the president decides to implement that move, he is expected to encounter opposition from Christian leaders in Lebanon, who object to the notion of the cantonization of Lebanon as long as all foreign forces remain there, particularly the Syrians. The Christian leadership believes that such a move would result, among other things, in the establishment of an independent Druze state that would enjoy Syrian backing and would constitute a direct threat to the Christian minority in that country.

President Al-Jumayyil is afraid of an Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line, fearing that this would present the Lebanese Army with its first test, namely it will be required to come up with an arrangement for the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas. The rift between the Druze and the Christians has recently grown in those regions, with both parties presenting radicalized demands for the resolution of the interfactional dispute in the mountain area.

In contacts with Israeli sources, President Al-Jumayyil has been arguing that he needs more time in order to fathom the true intentions of the Syrians. Hence he has thus far postponed the exchange of the instruments of ratification with Israel and has furthermore not yet transmitted an official request to Damascus to remove its forces from Lebanon.

It is out of the desire not to broaden the gap with the Syrians that

the Lebanese president has turned down an Israeli approach requesting that the two countries begin a new era in bilateral relations as a consequence of the signing of the accord. In effect, though, a certain fabric of relations has been developing between the two countries, and more than ever before this has been assuming an open air and has been conducted through official liaison mechanisms. In closed talks, the Lebanese president has said that he plans to enhance relations with Israel, but that domestic and inter-Arab constraints are momentarily preventing him from doing that.

Camille Sham'un Discusses Syrian Withdrawal

TA280923 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Interview with former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un with correspondent in Beirut Gay Bekhor by telephone on 27 Jun in Lebanon — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bekhor] When I suggested yesterday to [former] President Camille Sham'un that he be interviewed he reluctantly agreed. We are facing important moves in the area he said. The United States is again making great efforts; these attempts should be given a chance before we talk for or against them.

[Sham'un — in English] Mr Fairbanks is going to Damascus to discuss the matter with the Syrians; let us wait a few days to see what is going to happen. Then, if you ask me for my opinion I will give it. I think that now, for the time being, it is better to wait, to see what is going to happen between Habib and Begin and between Habib and the Lebanese prime minister and between Mr Fairbanks and the Syrian Government.

[Bekhor translates the above and continues] But from time to time Sham'un's personal opinion can be heard, Sham'un who is the old but powerful leader of the Front of Christian Organizations in Lebanon. [name as heard]

[Sham'un — in English] I am not very optimistic about the Syrian negotiations which are going to take place in Damascus between Fairbanks and Hafiz al-Asad, because I do not have any confidence in the good judgment of the Syrians.

[Bekhor translates the above and continues] And I asked former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un on what new basis, if at all, would the Americans get to Damascus this time. Would it be the linkage to the Golan Heights? And Sham'un sounds absolutely sure of what he is saying:

[Sham'un — in English] I am expecting that the Syrians are going to...

[Bekhor] I do expect the Syrians to bring up the problem of the Golan Heights in their talks with Ambassador Fairbanks. The Syrians would not discuss the question of Lebanon without linking it to the question of the Golan Heights.

[Bekhor] So Al-Asad's word would be the Golan, I asked? This is my opinion, Camille Sham'un answered.

IDF Commander Comments on PLO Mutiny Effects

TA282120 Tel Aviv Itim in Hebrew 2050 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 28 Jun — Commander of the Central Command Major General Ori Or this evening stated that Yasir 'Arafat's leadership might greatly diminish in Judaea and Samaria, and might weaken the PLO's position in the area.

Interviewed by Arabic-program television correspondent Dani Levi, Maj Gen Or was asked about the effects of the mutiny in the Fatah organization on Judaea and Samaria. According to him, the ranks are beginning to break up in Judaea and Samaria. This phenomenon began during the Peace for Galilee War and has increased many fold in the wake of the mutiny against 'Arafat in Al-Biqa'. The population in Judaea and Samaria is split between those supporting 'Arafat and those opposed to him. Or added that this has not yet had an effect on disturbances, but the extremist organizations might yet gain the upper hand and become more militant.

Replying to a question as to whether this might increase terrorist attacks in Judaea and Samaria, Maj Gen Or said: "The PLO has been doing its best to carry out attacks in Judaea and Samaria, but the IDF and the security services have in most cases succeeded in foiling those attempts. I do not think that there will be any more activities than we have seen so far."

Maj Gen Or added that there are constant attempts to improve the preparedness of the security forces in the area. Contrary to the Syrian attitude toward the PLO, Israel proceeds by the standards of a liberal state. Most of the population seeks peace, and the problem is how to abstain from collective punishment and rather locate the inciters, some of whom study in the universities while others are thugs.

Segev Discusses PLO Rift Opportunity

TA281335 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 5

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The Expulsion From Damascus"]

[Text] The expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus and the fact that the PLO leaders have been cut off from the fighting units in Syria, Al-Biqa', and the Tripoli areas now provide Israeli diplomacy with a golden opportunity to initiate the resumption of autonomy negotiations with the participation of the United States, Egypt, and representatives of the Palestinians from the territories.

Ever since Fatah rose to assume a place on the stage of international terrorism in January 1965, a stubborn and constant struggle has been waged between Jordan, Syria, and Egypt over the control of the Palestinian movement. Jordan, from which Judaea and Samaria had been torn away, and half of whose population in the "East Bank" is Palestinian, regarded itself as the "natural guardian" of the Palestinian people. Jordan negated the separate Palestinian national entity and it was King Husayn who often declared that "Jordan is Palestine, and Palestine is Jordan." When this view was rejected by the Palestinians and the Arab countries, King Husayn carried out in September 1970

what could be called "the first expulsion" of 'Arafat, cutting off the PLO leader from his sources of power in the West Bank and the Jordanian Kingdom.

By virtue of its past control over the Gaza Strip and thanks to its leading role in the Arab world, Egypt also tried to force its authority on the PLO and activated its faithful adherents in the Gaza Strip in accordance with its own national interests. But ever since the Yom Kippur war, and particularly since the signing of the peace agreement with Israel in March 1979, Cairo has departed from the cycle of war with Israel and as a result has likewise forfeited its direct influence on the Palestinian people.

Thus, in this inter-Arab triangle, Syria has remained an element of continual impact on the Palestinian establishment, beginning in 1965 and to this very day. Yet this influence has gradually diminished since the Yom Kippur war, when Egypt paved the road for 'Arafat to Moscow and the United Nations and when, in a typical inter-Arab turnabout, As-Sadat helped 'Arafat obtain from the Arab summit in Rabat in November 1974 the recognition of his status as "the sole representative" of the Palestinian people.

Ironically, it was the Lebanese war and particularly the "second expulsion" of 'Arafat from Beirut that won Syria back its direct influence on the Palestinian establishment. The destruction of the terrorist infrastructure in southern Lebanon and the refusal of Egypt and Jordan to take in Palestinian fighters evicted from Beirut highlighted the fact that the PLO has no alternative base for a confrontation with Israel other than Syria and Al-Biqa'. Damascus made this even more poignant when it "hesitated" for a few days over whether or not to accept part of the Palestinian forces evacuated from Beirut. It took energetic U.S. and Saudi intervention to persuade President al-Asad in August 1982 to accept the Palestinian units expelled from Beirut.

President al-Asad believed that this was obvious to 'Arafat and that consequently the PLO leader would accept his dictates "in a gentlemanly fashion" and without need to declare this publicly. Yet when 'Arafat tried to maintain independence and continued to behave as though he was truly the Palestinian people's "sole leader," Al-Asad did not take long to strike hard — first by encouraging the rebellion in Fatah and later by expelling 'Arafat from Damascus "for the third time."

In many respects the expulsion from Damascus is stinging and more humiliating than the two previous instances, the evictions from Amman and Beirut. In both September 1970 and August 1982 'Arafat still remained the leader of his political organization and in fact ruled over his military forces. Yet now he has been presented as "a general without troops" and other leaders in the Palestinian establishment are demanding that he set up "a collective leadership" instead of his thus far undisputed leadership. All the Palestinian units fighting in the areas of Tripoli, Al-Biqa', and Syria are now solely dependent on President al-Asad and 'Arafat has no direct influence on them.

In the first government reaction to these developments in the PLO, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said last week that "any split within the Arab world is beneficial to Israel." This shows an amazing degree of simplemindedness. The foreign minister's comment would only be true if it is accompanied by a new Israeli initiative that would simultaneously strive to destroy the PLO's international standing and limit the Syrians' influence over the Palestinian establishment, and at the same time aim at bringing Jordan back into the circle of negotiations toward establishing autonomy in Judaea and Samaria in accordance with the Camp David accords. If Israel persists in employing the policy of "sit back and do nothing," and if it continues to regard the radicalization process within the ranks of the terrorists and Palestinians with complacency, Israel may miss the greatest opportunity in the Palestinian context since the 6-day war.

General Avraham Tamir To Retire From IDF

TA290549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The head of the National Security Unit, Major General Avraham Tamir, will end his term in office in 1 month and will retire from the IDF. This was learned by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, who notes that ever since the National Security Unit was disbanded, Maj Gen Tamir has only dealt with the Lebanon negotiations, and after those ended he has in fact remained jobless.

His deputy, Brigadier General Hayim Ya'vetz has been reassigned to the National Defense College. The other top officers of the unit have been transferred to other positions or have gone on study tours.

Minister Levi on West Bank Construction

TA290933 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 29 Jun 83 p 4

[Report by Gid'on Reicher]

[Text] Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi disclosed yesterday from the Knesset podium that only about 10 percent of all construction in Israel last year was in the settlements of Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Rift valley.

While some 65,000 housing units are currently being constructed in Israel, about 7,200 new housing units are in the settlements of Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Rift valley.

Minister Levi, who was reviewing his ministry's activity over the past year, promised: "In the central region of Israel the ministry is carrying out activity to guarantee the supply of apartments that will satisfy the demand and prevent a real rise in the prices of the apartments."

West Bank Municipalities Near Bankruptcy

TA280951 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Most of the West Bank municipalities have been experiencing a serious financial crisis to the point where they are near bankruptcy. This is the result of the termination of the flow of

aid from the joint Jordanian-PLO committee based in Amman.

The Bethlehem municipality, for example, has accrued a deficit of 25 million shekels. Acting Mayor Hanna An-Nasir has told our correspondent that all development projects have been frozen because of the large deficit. Mayor Ilyas Frayj has left for the United States and Canada in a bid to raise $3 million in an emergency campaign. The Bethlehem municipality was formerly one of the more prosperous municipalities in the territories.

It is believed that the joint Jordanian-PLO committee coffers are currently depleted because Saudi Arabia has stopped contributing to it in order to finance Iraq's war in the Persian Gulf. Libya has transferred its support directly to the PLO's "Rejectionist Front," whereas Kuwait is itself experiencing some financial problems.

AL-FAJR Journalist Remanded for 15 Days

TA290552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Jerusalem Magistrates Court has extended the remand order of an East Jerusalem journalist by 15 days. (Talal Abu 'Asifa) works for the *Al-Fajr* newspaper. A Voice of Israel reporter said he was arrested on Monday on security-related charges.

Knesset To Be Asked To Approve Lavi Loans

TA290550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Finance Ministry will request the Knesset Finance Committee in a few days to approve large loans for Israel Aircraft Industries in order to supplement the U.S. aid for building the Lavi aircraft. The prime minister will discuss the Lavi issue during his visit to Washington in about a month.

LIBYA

JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Replies to OAU Message on Chad

LD280908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jun (JANA) -- In a reply message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Socialist Ethiopia and OAU chairman, the brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "expressed concern over developments in Chad, Libya's neighbor." In his message Brother Col al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah'scontinued readiness to hold consultations with the OAU on all matters leading to stability in Africa and repulsing foreign interference.

He said that Libya wishes to inform the OAU chairman that it has not interfered in Chad and that it maintains neutrality in the fight for power in Chad. He said that current developments in Chad are purely internal Chadian matters and that Libya is adhering to its neutrality and noninterference in the Chadian problem and asks everyone to do the same. It shares the Chadian people's desire to affirm their right to determine their future in the manner they choose.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked the OAU officially to form an investigation committee to come to Faya and ascertain for itself how everything that is being disseminated by African countries and imperialist circles about an alleged Libyan interference is no more than a pretext to pave the way for and tojustify their intervention in Chad's internal affairs.

The brother commander Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that if any foreign power intervenes in Chad, Libya will find itself obliged to intervene too. He added that Libya is currently adhering to its neutrality and nonintervention in the Chadian problem and asks all others to do the same, and that it shares the Chadian people's desire to affirm their right to determine their future as they choose.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi had received a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, current OAU chairman, dealing with Chad.

KEYHAN Carries Al-Qadhdhafi Interview 14 June

GF281340 Tehran Keyhan in Persian 14 Jun 83 p 6

[Text of interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent in Banghazi — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Brother al-Qadhdhafi, as a revolutionary leader what is your opinion about the aims of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and the means it is resorting to to achieve them? Have these goals been reached or not?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The U.S. imperialist strategy is trying to move near the Soviet Union and surround it. In this way should a world war occur, the American forces will be able to win the war to the advantage of capitalism. The important and dangerous issue in such a strategy is that the Third World countries — if the assumption is correct — and the Middle and Near East countries which are near the Soviet borders will be coopted into becoming agents of U.S. policies.

In order to oppose the Warsaw Pact the United States is trying to bring Libya under its control to be able to control the southern Mediterranean and North Africa. They thus will be able to maintain a link between North Africa and southern Europe. Similarly, the U.S. strategy wants to keep a watch on the movement of oil from Iran, the Arab states, and Latin America and the passage of raw materials from South Africa across the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union also wishes closer ties with countries in order to oppose U.S. policies. The Iran of the shah's era had become a vital base to the United States against the Soviet Union in an effort to keep a watch on the Soviet Union. The Iranian and Libyan revolutions thus were of immense service to the Soviet Union since they moved such U.S. bases away from Soviet soil. This should make the Soviet Union honor bound to these revolutions.

We, of course, revolted to reach our goals but a by-product was the service to the Soviet Union when we expelled forces active against them from our countries.

[Correspondent] In your important speech delivered on the occasion of the March celebrations you stated that the masses announce their unity and support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and warned the reactionary Arab countries to refrain from acting against this revolution. What are the fruits of such support and cooperation now and in the future?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is very obvious that the war imposed by Saddam against the Islamic Republic is a result of the support of reactionary Arab countries of the region for Saddam and an attempt to destroy the Islamic revolution in Iran. Saddam imposed the war on Iran as a surrogate of Israel and the United States since both Israel and the United States wish to destroy the Islamic revolution of Iran. They have given this mission to Saddam and the reactionary countries in the region. A country such as Iraq which should be a progressive Muslim country supporting the Islamic revolution in Iran, Syria, the nationalist forces in Lebanon, and the Palestinian and Libyan resistance in a revolutionary and united front against Zionism, imperialism, and reaction has unfortunately involved itself with the war and has suffered irreparable losses.

[Correspondent] What are the U.S. plans for opposing the revolutionary forces in Africa and what has the OAU done to counter these plans?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Over 50 percent of the members of the OAU are reactionaries, U.S. or Zionist mercenaries or puppets of racist African regimes. However, there is a progressive faction in the OAU headed by Libya. We in the faction support the revolutionary forces in Africa and invite them to revolt to rid Africa of the mercenary regimes that are working for imperialist goals. Regimes such as those of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Zaire, Morocco, Gabon, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Djibouti have only a superficial independance and are idols built by the imperialists

and Zionists. The revolutionary forces in Africa should first of all deal heavy blows against such mercenary regimes.

[Correspondent] In your opinion, what factors are responsible for the worldwide oil crisis and how do you think the oil-exporting countries should resolve these crises?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Unfortunately there are no revolutionary countries in OPEC except Iran and Libya. The problems encountered by OPEC during the past few years had resulted from the wrong policies of the reactionary oil-producing regimes on the orders of U.S. imperialism. The reactionary regimes which followed U.S. policies and its attempts to change OPEC policies resulted in crises and differences which we are trying to resolve even today.

They have realized that their actions have been to their own detriment and to the benefit of their mentor, the United States. In fact even some of the reactionary regimes of the area have become aware of this. They have also realized that unquestioning obedience to the United States is to their disadvantage and this may motivate them to revise their attitude on the implementation of U.S. orders. But most of the OPEC countries are reactionary. Because they are reactionary, a crisis and even salvation from the present crisis will cost them heavily and they will barely be able to come through unscathed. Since most of them are reactionary they are not able to have a correct national perspective which would be in the interests of their nations. The mutual ties between Iran and Libya have had some useful repercussions, but we rally other countries such as Algeria and some other countries in OPEC around us and make a stronger front within OPEC and the difficulties will be resolved with our unity and stance.

[Correspondent] What are your views on the international conference on the Green Book which was attended by numerous thinkers and scholars of the Third World and what has been the effect on the Third World and Africa?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This conference was a forum for Muslims ,university professors, and enlightened people to discuss the spread of this fresh and new doctrine , the first of its kind for the masses of the world. This theory and the conference on the Green Book are based on the tenets of the true religion of Islam.

I had hoped similar symposia would be held in Iran even before they were held in Libya. But Iran delayed this for various reasons. The initial difficulties of the revolution, the reformation of a society left behind by the shah, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, counter-revolutionary groups, and other general problems caused the delay.

We hope that these problems will be resolved as soon as possible and the situation will be under control so that you may be able to continue your revolutionary performance for the benefit of the masses. The Iranian revolution is a people's revolution in the complete sense of the word which has been explained in the theory of the Green Book and is a revolutionary power which invites other masses to stage a revolution. The masses do not need armaments such as tanks and machineguns for the success of a revolution. The people of Iran are living proof of this. They attained success without any arms, especially when the cannon, airplanes, and machineguns were in the shah's hands.

At the Green Book conference, problems, particularly pertaining to the Third World countries were discussed in detail. A comparative study of the theories of Marxism, capitalism, and the theory propounded in the Green Book was made. The Green theory [as published] came out with flying colors in this comparison. The devout Muslim youth of Iran should particiapte in the dissemination of Islamic thought especially because you are part of a system based on the masses, a revolution of the people of Islam. Under this revolution, it is impossible for a bourgeoisie government to come to power.

[Correspondent] Do you think that the development or events in the world today can have any effect on the theory of the Green Book or change it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, the theory will constantly change and some addenda will be made to the text, which is why it has been stated in the last chapter of the Green Book: "Further explanations must be awaited." The effects, analysis and fresh reactions to the theory will be added and explained in the book. The fact is that the solutions cannot be explained or predicted regarding political or economic policies and we are in the throes of a reforming, unifying operation. Even a major revolution like the one in Iran was only initially concerned with the toppling of the shah and the establishment of the Islamic Republic. Only in the aftermath and with the passage of time, were stances, courses of action, and theories consolidated and strengthened.

Warning Against Pro-Habre Intervention in Chad

LD281511 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jun (JANA) — The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has replied to statements of the Sudanese, Egyptian,and French Governments, which refer to theirbeing troubled and anxious about what is going on in Chad and claiming directly or indirectly of Libyan intervention in Chad andthese governments commitment to extend military support to Habre.

The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau expresses astonishment at such irresponsible statements and would like to point out the following:

1: The Jamahiriyah affirms its complete neutrality in the struggle now taking place in Chad and invites all to make certain of this and [words indistinct] from outside and inside the continent to be committed to this neutrality.

2: These fabricated statements and claims against the Jamahiriyah by both France and Sudan make clear the covert intention of these states to intervene directly in the struggle for power taking place in Chad between Habre's faction and the forces of the Transitional National Union Government. They also make clear the plan involving these states which aims at upsetting(?hope) and stability in the African Continent and consequently threatens the security and safety of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

3: The Jamahiriyah stresses that any direct outside intervention in the struggle taking place in Chad will present a threat to Libya's security and safety, something which will absolve the

Jamahiriyah from any commitment to neutrality and subsequently force it to intervene.

SUDAN

Zairian Envoy's Statement on Chad, African Ties

JN281328 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (SUNA) — Kamanda Wa Kamanda, the Zairian president's envoy and foreign minister, yesterday praised the bilateral relations between his country and Sudan.

This came in a statement he made to SUNA yesterday after handing a message to First Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

The minister added that the two countries are exchanging viewpoints and opinions on common issues, particularly those related to Africa.

Kamanda expressed displeasure with the development of the situation in Chad and appealed to the African countries to take a positive stand toward it.

The Zairian envoy also appealed to the African countries not to use force in disputes among countries and to respect the sovereignty of the OAU member-states. He also called for averting differences among the Chadians and to avoid interference in Chad's domestic affairs, in accordance with the decision made by the African countries at the recent OAU meeting in Addis Ababa, which affirms that the Chadian problem concerns the Chadians alone.

Kamanda said that a committee of wisemen was formed to solve the dispute between Libya and Chad, according to the UN Security Council resolution in this regard.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Calls For Arab Unity

LD282012 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba with great anxiety is following the developments in the Palestinian arena and the development of Palestinian-Syrian relations. This was stated by Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs, after he was received by President Bourguiba at the Republican Palace in Carthage. The conversation dealt with the current international situation and the Palestinian question, especially the latest developments in the Al-Biqa' valley. The minister of foreign affairs added that his excellency the president, who continues to work for rallying and unification of ranks and the consolidation of Arab solidarity to confront various challenges which the Israeli enemy continues to exercise, greatly regrets the way things turned out among friends. He calls on the Palestinian brethren, for their loyalty to their dutiful martyrs and for their concern about the unity of their ranks and the preservation of their deep rooted organisation, to work to put out the fire of the insurgence and to drop disputes among themselves. He also appeals to the Palestinian-Syrian brethren, in their commitment to the unity of the Arab cause and in their striving to achieve the principle of solidarity in mobilizing all potentials for the common battle, to work with all the common sense and logic they possess to overcome the state of relations between them, by relying on the principle of dialogue and understanding based on mutual respect. His excellency appeals to all Arab brethren to exert all efforts they can to help bring about reconciliation among the brethren and to settle difference through good will and to prevent the grave dangers threatening the fate of the Palestinian brethren and the fate of the whole of our Arab nation.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD290111 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE, commander in chief of the revolutionary army and current chairman of the OAU, today received a message from Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in reply to a message he sent last Saturday concerning the present situation in Chad. The message was distributed to all OAU member countries.

The current chairman of the OAU is making tireless efforts to find a solution to the Chadian problem and is in constant contact with the members of the organization's bureau of heads of state of the 19th summit.

Even though Comrade Chairman Mengistu has great confidence that the spirit of African unity observed at the organization's 19th heads of state summit will serve as a guide for Africans in their attempts to find a solution to the problem in Chad, he repeated his call to all African countries and foreign powers to refrain from interfering and escalating the conflict.

Tigre Front Reports Victories Against Government

EA281659 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] On 17 June, 20 people were killed, 6 wounded, and 350 detained at Argenab, near Hagere Selam, when soldiers of the fascist Dergue continued their barbaric acts against unarmed civilians. The soldiers stole the people's money, looted their property, and burned down 194 houses, leaving 109 families who escaped the barbaric acts of the soldiers without shelter.

From 22 to 26 June, five military vehicles were destroyed by landmines planted by our comrades in the areas of Mersa Teklay and the northeastern Sahel front. The day before yesterday, an enemy soldier, (Tegegne Adugna Zenebe), service number 421984, of the 93d Brigade, surrendered to our people's force.

On 24 June, 11 enemy soldiers were killed, 5 were wounded, and 10 weapons of various types were captured by the Tigrean People's Liberation Front in an attack against enemy soldiers and a column of reinforcements that was advancing to assist them in Alage area. The enemy killed 2 peasants, wounded 5, burned down 10 houses, and killed 2 head of cattle in retaliation for their losses.

SOMALIA

President Receives EEC Parliamentarians

EA281347 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, this afternoon received at the People's Hall in Mogadishu an EEC parliamentary delegation led by Mr Michel Poniatowski, chairman of the economic and cooperation committee [as heard]. Challe Siad and the delegation discussed friendship between Somalia and the EEC member countries and their involvement with the implementation of projects in Somalia.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre briefed the delegates on Somalia's abundant vegetation, forests, and wealth in natural resources. Saying that Somalia welcomes any foreign investment, the president pointed out that there are laws protecting the people and countries which invest in Somalia. Challe Siad briefed the delegation on the true nature of the problem in the Horn of Africa and Abyssinia's provocation of the SDR. The president said that there is a major power behind this provocation, and that Abyssinia is also (?blinding itself to) the provocation and confusion in the Horn of Africa.

Challe Siad pointed out that Somalia will always support colonized peoples whose right to self-determination is being forcibly suppressed. He reiterated Somalia's previous calls, affirming its readiness to solve the problem through peaceful negotiations. However, he said, this can only occur when Abyssinia withdraws from the territory of the SDR.

Challe Siad told the delegation that the oppression, massacres, and looting carried out by Abyssinia against the peoples it colonizes still continue. One result of this is the many refugees who enter the SDR daily and who are being cared for there. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre hopes that the visit by the EEC delegation will pave the way to cementing the economic ties and the links of cooperation between the SDR and the EEC member countries. He asked the delegation to convey his greetings to the chairman and the Administrative Assembly of the EEC Parliament.

The head of the delegation, Mr Michel Poniatowski, speaking on the occasion, expressed his gratitude for the warm reception accorded him and the members of his delegation in Somalia. He said that visits to refugee camps and other places help stengthen their conviction that the SDR has been very responsible both in caring for the refugees in its country and in its own development activities.

Also present were Challe Mohamed (Hawadleh Madar), chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly; Challe Mohamed (Malingur), Somalia's ambassador to Belgium, the EEC representative in Somalia, and other officials.

TANZANIA

Plans for Self-Reliance in Food Announced

EA281702 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has laid down a concrete plan of agricultural techniques which will enable the nation to be self-sufficient and to begin producing a surplus by 1990. Presenting his ministry's expenditure and revenue estimates in Parliament today, the minister of agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, said that in order to reach that target, the Ministry of Agriculture intends to place emphasis on corn production in all regions which possess good potential, including climate and suitable soil for farming. Ndugu Machunda said corn production is expected to increase from 1,700,000 tons in 1980 to 3,500,000 tons by the year 2000.

He also said that crops like millet, wheat, and rice are expected to increase, with some of them being in surplus by the year 2000. Minister Machunda told Parliament that for the plan to succeed and to be implemented fully, nearly 70 billion shillings will be needed during the period.

However, he said, the success of any plan, including those which are a part of agricultural policy, will depend on improving the services offered to farmers and the cooperation between leaders at various regional levels and farmers in the villages. Ndugu Machunda promised that his ministry will improve services to farmers, including offering advice on supervision of work, and all agricultural officers [words indistinct] and ensuring that farmers receive inputs and agricultural implements in good time.

The Ministry of Agriculture also intends to place emphasis on the question of educating farmers on the use of ox-ploughs to enable them to avoid excessive reliance on the hoe and to increase their production capability in the process.

During the agricultural plan, Ndugu Machunda said that his ministry is preparing special projects with the aim of improving the production of cotton, coffee, sisal, cashewnuts, tobacco, and pyrethrum. He noted that the ministry wishes to see, as a result of its program, an increase in the production of crops, so as to expand the supply of raw materials for our local industries and broaden the nation's ability to acquire foreign exchange.

Discussing the agriculture minister's speech, MP's called upon the Ministry of Agriculture to take into consideration the importance of supplying farmers with agricultural implements and inputs in good time. The MP for Igunga, Ndugu Umbiziota, appealed to the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that better seeds, agricultural implements, and inputs, when possible, are taken to the villages before they are required. Parliament today approved a total of 725,692,000 shillings requested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

CAMEROON

President Biya Cancels Visit to FRG

AB281326 Paris AFP in French 1245 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jun (AFP) — It has been learned from the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Germany that Cameroonian President Paul Biya has suddenly canceled his proposed official visit to West Germany, scheduled to take place from 11 to 14 July.

Mr Biya said he made this decision because of the fighting going on in the neighboring state of Chad. A new date for the visit is to be fixed.

Biya Congratulates Mengistu on OAU Chairmanship

AB281324 Dakar PANA in French 1255 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Yaounde, 28 Jun (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroonian head of state Paul Biya sent the following message on Monday to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman:

"I am particularly pleased to send you my sincere and warm congratulations on your election as chairman of the OAU. The hard times which our continental organization has just gone through show that independent Africa can overcome its divisions for the sake of a common cause. I am convinced that under your wise leadership our organization will be able to surmount the many obstacles which lie in the way of the unity that is so necessary for a free and prosperous Africa. In this regard, you can be certain that Cameroon will continue to contribute toward the achievement of the objectives contained in our charter.

"I assure you, Mr President and Dear Brother, of my highest regards."

CHAD

Additional Reportage on Fighting in North

French Aid Called 'Precious'

AB281900 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Ndjamena, June 28 (AFP) — Idriss Miskine, Chad's foreign minister, today said the logistic aid rushed in by the French Government in the wake of the fall of the northern town of Faya-Largeau to forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei at the end of last week was precious. He at the same time said he hoped that the situation on the ground would become clearer in the next few days.

Mr Miskine said he "highly appreciated" the position on Chad outlined by French President Francois Mitterrand earlier today. Mr Mitterrand said his government was determined to respect agreements made with previous Chadian Governments.

The minister said he hoped Franco-Chadian relations would develop further "in the interest of safeguarding our threatened fatherland." He suggested that existing military agreements be transformed into defence agreements "while we are threatened by Libya." Libya morally and logistically supports the forces of Mr Goukouni, who was ousted from Ndjamena by Mr Habre's forces last June after a long civil war.

Mr Miskine confirmed that "appreciable" French military aid arrived in Ndjamena last night. A reliable source said a first planeload bearing 35 tonnes of material had been unloaded.

Mr Miskine, who was speaking on his return from an inspection of newly-drawn government defence lines, said: "I assure you that not only have we taken some prisoners, but what is more, current morale is fine." He said that 90 percent of the government forces at Faya-Largeau had been able to evacuate the town with nearly all of their equipment and arms.

Mr Miskine was speaking at Ndjamena airport where he went to greet French Cooperation and Development Minister Christian Nucci. Mr Nucci was making a brief stopover in the Chadian capital before returning to Paris after a visit to the Central African Republic. Mr Nucci earlier visited Ndjamena on Sunday when he met President Hissein Habre.

More Assistance Needed

PM290838 Paris Le Monde in French 28 Jun 83 pp 1,4

[Pierre Devoluy dispatch: "France Sends Ammunition and Fuel to Chadian Government"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena — Sunday saw the capital empty, thanks to the combined effect of the weekend holiday, the stifling heat, and the Muslim fast. Only military orderlies and a few passers-by greeted the French ambassador's car on its way to the airport carrying Minister Delegate for Cooperation Christian Nucci. The latter spent only 4 hours in Ndjamena.

He was received for an hour by President Hissein Habre, then boarded a small two-engined aircraft belonging to a French oil company in the Congo and left for Bangui, to resume the scheduled itinerary of his African tour, following his stopover for a briefing in Ndjamena.

"Full information and solidarity" was the comment from a Chadian minister. "We greatly appreciate this visit, which has enabled us to provide Paris with the fullest information that will allow them to follow the crisis assailing us."

The military situation in the north seems to be developing at a fairly rapid pace. On Monday morning two areas of activity emerged independently — the zone between Faya-Largeau and Ndjamena, on the one hand, and the eastern region on the other.

The government troops claim to have recovered the majority of their equipment and weapons following their escape from Faya. When the eastern flank of the position was broken through and

the center of the palm grove taken, the units that had departed westward and southwestward began to move southward, the Amoul garrison being the last to withdraw. On Saturday evening these units were combined with reinforcements sent from Ndjamena, and on Sunday Chief of Staff Major Idriss Debi, having survived the fighting and reportedly made his way to Ndjamena, is said to have reorganized the defenses between Kolo-Toro and Salal. The Moussoro post serves as a rearguard and may be used as the last defense on the road to the capital.

In the east the situation is very different: Goukouni's supporters have apparently sent two columns (or a single column that later split into two) toward the eastern strongholds. One is apparently making directly for Oum-Chalouba, while the other seems to be following a path more or less parallel to the Sudanese border. Hissein Habre's troops have consolidated their defenses at Abeche and at their "historical" sanctuary at Louba-Fada; the isolated oasis in the northeast will probably be of only moderate interest to the attacker. Everything is now prepared for the second phase of the offensive — the battle in the east.

Hissein Habre's forces now need large-scale and very prompt materiel aid to reverse the present trend and to repel the attackers. One of Chad's top leaders told us after Christian Nucci's departure: "I hope that Mr Francois Mitterrand will be convinced of the flagrant foreign interference that we are facing. I hope that he will take account of the expectations of all the neighboring African countries, who are well aware that after Chad's destabilization, their own would follow rapidly. I hope that Mr Francois Mitterrand will judge the credibility of France and the honoring of its commitments to be more important than protests from any adversaries or political friends in France. We do not need French troops, but we do require ammunition, guns, and explicit political support."

General Staff on Fighting

PM290827 Paris Le Monde in French 26-27 Jun 83 pp 1, 20

[Pierre Devoluy dispatch: "Threats to Chadian Regime"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena — At 0700 hours on Saturday morning, the general staff of the Ndjamena regime took stock of the hard day experienced Friday. The assessment of the military situation in Faya-Largeau presented by military authorities in the Chadian capital can be summed up as follows: Goukouni Oueddei's troops have conducted an offensive along two main axes from the northwest and the southeast. The multiplicity of engagements kept the defenses of the government army occupied throughout Friday morning. Then at about 1000 on Friday, a massive attack was launched, supported by "artillery fire of decisive intensity and accuracy, backed by the intervention of a previously undetected mobile reserve unit." The column broke through the units defending the airfield, then overran the center of a group of buildings, destroying the principal radio transmitter. The announcement by the Transitional Government of National Unity that it was in control of Faya-Largeau came at 1100 local time, 1000 GMT. The remaining elements manning the government defense posts then fell back to a series of positions, forming a wide crescent south of the palm grove, to which must be added a unit entrenched in the northeastern highlands. On Saturday morning, the Amoul transmitter was in radio contact with Ndjamena, reporting the regrouping and reorganization of the government troops.

At the same time, the two reinforcement columns of the Chadian National Armed Forces converging on Faya were continuing their advance with a view to organizing what is being called the fallback post for northern elements defeated at Faya. The reinforcements sent from Abeche Thursday evening must now be a few hours away from the outskirts of Faya. The column that left Ndjamena Thursday-Friday night must now be near Moussoro.

"We have too much territory to hold," the General Staff explained. "Our problem is the vast distances of the country and the poor quality of our transport. It has been impossible for us to simultaneously organize the defense of every strategic point in Chad. Even if we had adequate means of transport, it is not certain that we could have responded to a test attack at one location, then to a real offensive at another location 1000 km away. In this war the attacker has an overwhelming advantage over the defender: He can choose his objective and rally his forces, whereas the defender, who cannot cover everything, has to make a rather haphazard choice.

"Moreover, our enemies had a definite technological superiority over our forces at Faya. Their artillery was decisive. For hours on end they used their BM-13 and BM-16 multiple rocket launchers — 'Stalin organs' — for which they have an incredible quantity of ammunition. They also used the new quick-firing 105 mm cannon, a deadly, accurate, and ultramodern weapon. Lastly, though we are adapted to mobile warfare, our defense forced us to wage static warfare. Only a very well equipped conventional army could have withstood such a siege, not our commandos."

ZAIRE

Foreign Minister Leaves for Cairo, Khartoum

AB281250 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Kamanda wa Kamanda has just left Kinshasa for Cairo and Khartoum with personal messages from President Mobutu Sese Seko for the Egyptian leader Mubarak and Sudanese President Numayri.

Diplomatic observers believe that the messages, described as important and urgent, concern the act of aggression being carried out against Chad by one of its neighbors. As we know, Zaire has expressed its position on this crisis and has sent urgent appeals to the current OAU chairman and to other member countries of the pan-African organization not to endorse the aggression against Chad by a neighboring country. It has also appealed for the necessary assistance to the Ndjamena government in its legitimate struggle for the defense of its national sovereignty and integrity.

GHANA

Togolese Ambassador Summoned; Protest Lodged

AB282035 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Ghana Government has strongly protested to the Togolese Government against the extensive use of Togolese territory by dissidents bent on destabilizing the ongoing revolution. The protest was made by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, in Accra this afternoon when he summoned the Togolese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nampouguini Lare, to the ministry.

Dr Asamoah said it is a fact that some of the dissidents who took part in the abortive coup of 19 June came from Togo and that some of those on the run are already in or are heading for Togo. In the light of the number of dissidents in Togo and the nature of their activities in furtherance of their objectives, the Government of Ghana finds it difficult to believe that the Togolese Government is entirely ignorant of what is taking place on its soil.

Dr Asamoah emphasized that the Government of Ghana expects the Togolese Government to accept its responsibilities under international law to prevent the use of its territory for subversion against Ghana.

Fifteen More Wanted in 19 June Coup Attempt

AB282140 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Fifteen more people have been declared wanted persons in connection with the attempt of June 19th as well as other matters being investigated. According to the police list, they include Lance Corporal Osei of base workshop, Mr Odro Boateng, Miss Mary Ayambila of prisons, Arthur Kennedy, Hanz Jaba, Daniel Osei, J.N.A. Arthur, and Corporal Patinga. The rest are Corporal Tiavor, Lance Corporal Gol, Private Tanti, Corporal Chia Nso of first B.M.[as heard, expansion unknown] Private Yeboa of two B.M., Private Jeba of Second Recce, [reconnaissance unit of the army] and Lance Corporal Baba Kankani.

Newspaper Commends FRG Ambassador's 'Honesty'

AB281840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *Ghanaian Times* writes on the confession by the West German ambassador, Dr Fischer, that one of the dissidents involved in last Sunday's attempt to destabilize the country visited the embassy. The paper expresses appreciation at the honesty displayed by the ambassador. The *Times* says Ghanaians have been concerned about the way in which enemies of the revolution try to gain support from certain diplomatic quarters. It calls on all persons whose own conscience must be pricking them about their connections with foreign diplomatic and intelligence agencies to subvert the revolution to own up. The *Times* also calls on patriotic Ghanaians to be extra vigilant about abuses of diplomatic cover.

Four To Be Tried on 23 November Coup Charges

AB282050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Only four of the ten persons who have been appearing before the public tribunal for their involvement in the 23 November attempt to destabilize the country showed up when the tribunal resumed sitting today. Originally 34 persons were charged with the offense, but only 10 have been appearing since 12 of them were on the run and were tried in absentia. The four who appeared are Kwami Pienim, Corporal Yesufu Tanko, Private Joseph Tewiah, and Private Joseph Ga. The rest are either on the run or died in the jailbreak of Sunday the 19th of this month or during the attempt to destabilize the country.

It is recalled that the jailbreak last week Sunday was led by Sergeant Malik, who crossed from Togo and who was one of those being tried in absentia for his involvement in the 23 November attempt. The chairman of the tribunal, Mr Addo Aikins, announced that the tribunal will adjourn for some time to sort things out.

The trial was to have resumed last week, Monday 20 June, to hear replies by the prosecution and final submissions by defense counsel.

Conditions for Establishing Militia Discussed

AB281450 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "On the Conditions for Establishing the People's Militia"]

[Text] In the wake of the coup attempt of 19 June, one major demand that has been made by various sections of the mass movement is the call for the establishment of a people's militia and the arming of the people. The militants of People's and Workers Defense Committees, progressive organizations, and other bodies have pointed out the urgent need to arm the masses of the people in order to effectively combat all threats of counter-revolution and sabotage. These active supporters of the December 31st revolutionary process all seem to recognize the necessity of enabling great numbers of people, beyond the members of the professional army, to actively participate in the defense of the revolution in any emergency instead of being reduced to helpless bystanders.

However, the establishment of a people's militia is a complex issue and one which requires careful planning, organization, and the setting up of structures which will facilitate the effective operation of the militia when they are eventually established on a general scale. As such, the militants of the defense committees and the progressive organizations which are in the forefront of making demands for the arming of the people, should discuss the issue and come out with concrete suggestions that can be adopted for implementation.

Of vital importance is the question of the organizational structure of the militia and the coordination of all units to be set up under a central leadership. Without adequate attention to this and the institution of necessary safeguards, the supply of military weapons and training to individuals and groups could lead to undesirable results. Thus, the provision of training in military skills should be directed primarily at groups of committed and politically conscious cadres organized in the defense committees. Such cadres, especially when tried and tested successfully, are those who can be relied upon and who can be given access to weapons or military equipment in situations of crisis to defend the revolutionary process from armed attacks. Next to these corps of armed people, the broader membership of the Workers Defense Committees and the People's Defense Committees can also be given instructions in basic military skills and equipped for such tasks as mounting roadblocks, being on the lookout for the maneuvers of counterrevolutionaries, and developing a security network in their localities. In this undertaking, the strategic industries, the social services, as well as the border areas must be given special attention.

Finally, it must be set in mind that the revolutionary process cannot be secured only with the fighting power of the military and the people's militia. In the final analysis, it is the organization of the masses of the people, their acute political awareness to appreciate the task that has to be undertaken and their preparedness to struggle in a determined and disciplined manner to build the new society, that are critical to guarantee the advancement of the revolutionary process.

NIGERIA

Public Asked To Surrender Unlicensed Arms

AB281540 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Lagos police command has again appealed to the public to surrender unlicensed arms and ammunition before the next general elections. A statement from the command today in Ikeja explained that it was making the appeal following the arrest of a man with an automatic pistol and six rounds of ammunition at Yaba on Friday.

SIERRA LEONE

Newspaper Editor Charged With Sedition

AB281930 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Freetown, June 28 (AFP) — A weekly newspaper editor appeared at the high court today charged with sedition, the first such charge against a journalist in Sierra Leone since the West African state's independence in 1961.

Kabba Kargbo, 32, editor of *The Voice*, one of a dozen or so tabloids to have mushroomed in Sierra Leone recently, was indicted under a warrant issued by Attorney-General and Justice Minister Francis Minah.

Mr Kabba was charged with "bringing into hatred or contempt or inciting disaffection against the administration of justice" and "engaging in or promoting feelings of ill-will and hostility between different tribes or nationalities." Under the charge, brought under the Public Order Act, Mr Kabba was accused of printing, publishing and offering for sale seditious material, which carries a penalty of three years imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 leones (about 350 U.S. dollars) or both a fine and imprisonment.

On an application made by the director of public prosecutions, Masiru Deen Tejan-Cole, the editor is being tried by a judge sitting alone. He is Appeal Court Judge Justice Shaykh Mohamed Fadril Kutubu, who was a member of a special international commission set up by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Zambian Government to investigate the murder of Zimbabwean nationalist leader Herbert Chitepo in 1975. He was also one of the eleven members of a Commonwealth team that monitored the elections in Rhodesia which led to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Mr Kabba, who has yet to be granted bail, is to appear again tomorrow when his lawyer said he would have fully conferred with his client, and taken what he described as "a crucial decision which may materially affect these proceedings."

In the offending newspaper's edition of June 9 this year, there appeared an article which said, as read in court: "After 15 years of All People's Congress Party rule, the Creoles of Freetown are now more entrenched in the judiciary than ever before and are having a field day there, contrary to all moral codes. They occupy 98 percent of the judgeship and magisterial positions at the judiciary. The government abdicated its responsibility to the nation in terms of justice, in allowing one small revengeful ethnic group of malcontents to over-dominate such a very important arm of the government."

It said that the people of Sierra Leone were dissatisfied that the ruling All People's Congress Party had made no attempt to bring a semblance of tribal balance in the judiciary as it had in the legislature and the executive.

"The result has not been in the interest of the state. Judgements are reserved for two to five years before delivery, contents of judgements are known and discussed freely at alcoholic bars weeks before delivery in court. Cases between Creoles and natives are mostly decided to provoke strife between the parties."

At the same court tomorrow and before the same judge, the editor of *The Globe* weekly paper is to appear on a charge of libel against a Supreme Court judge. Another weekly newspaper editor currently in a court case made an appearance before a magistrate's court here today on a charge of defaming the deputy governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone.

ANGOLA

Ministry Communique Cites RSA Troop Actions

MB281940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] South Africa is continuing with its destabilizing activities against the frontline states, particularly Angola. In areas it already occupies, South Africa has been getting ready since May for yet another large-scale criminal operation. In fact, racist South Africa launched a campaign in May aimed at preparing international public opinion to accept the justifications offered for its condemnable acts of aggression against the defenseless population of our country and other southern African states.

This month, the Pretoria authorities changed tactics by increasing reconnaissance flights up to 250 km inside Angolan territory. Also in June, South Africa concentrated troops and equipment near Cahama, Evale, and Ngiva, while at the same time moving new forces and technical facilities close to our border. A large concentration of South Africa's criminal troops has also been detected in the (Kalovango) region, 17 km south of Cahama, from where South African artillery has fired on our positions in Cahama.

In view of this situation, which has been imposed upon us by the Pretoria authorities, the Ministry of Defense issued a communique yesterday in which it called the attention of the international community to the preparations being made for another act of aggression that will violate the most basic norms of the Angolan people's sovereignty and independence.

The communique, which was signed by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense, demanded that South Africa recognize once and for all the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence under the terms of UN Resolution 435.

UNITA Postpones Hostage Release 'Indefinitely'

AB290740 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 29 (AFP) — The expected release today of 38 Czechoslovak women and children, along with other prisoners of the Angolan UNITA rebel movement, has been postponed indefinitely, a very reliable source said here.

The source said an official statement would be published later. Observers said technical and diplomatic problems appeared to be behind the delay.

Altogether 66 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese were captured by the South African-backed Union for the Total Independence of Angola last March in the center of the country then taken south some 1,500 miles (2,300 kilometers), mostly on foot, to UNITA-held territory.

One of the 28 Czechoslovak men reportedly died on the way. UNITA is holding on to the rest, apparently against the release of 30 of its own guerrillas and seven British mercenaries held by the Luanda authorities.

The handover of the released prisoners was supposed to take place today after they had been brought by a Red Cross chartered plane from the UNITA base at Jamba, some 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of the border with Namibia.

All but the Czechoslovaks were to have been freed at Johannesburg airport before the plane went on to Harare, where diplomats of the Prague government were to take charge of their own nationals.

LESOTHO

Further Reportage on 26 June Armed Attack

More on Government Protest

MB281245 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a letter of protest to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of the Republic of South Africa over Sunday night's attack at Taung and Qacha's Nek by heavily armed men from South Africa.

The protest goes on, and I quote: "In the attack at Taung, heavily armed men were seen to have crossed into Lesotho from the Republic of South Africa at or about a place called Boesmanskop. In this attack several motorists lost their lives. A shop owned by Mr Zwakala, a member of the Lesotho Parliament, and his residence were attacked with bazookas, resulting in considerable damage to the said property.

"In the attack at Qacha's Nek the attackers also came from the Republic of South Africa and opened fire on the Lesotho Paramilitary Force barracks based in Qacha's Nek town. They also attacked the government garage, causing considerable damage. Two buses belonging to the Lesotho National Bus Corporation were also destroyed.

"In both attacks the attackers had come from the Republic of South Africa, and after completion of these acts they fled back into South Africa.

"The Lesotho Government raised a very strong protest against the South African Government, as the Lesotho Government has in the past consistently affirmed that the country from which the attacks are planned and perpetrated, and which further gives sanctuary to these criminals also bears responsibility for the attacks.

"The Lesotho Government regrets that these attacks come at a time when Lesotho is making efforts to strengthen good-neighborly relations with the Republic of South Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of the Republic of South Africa the assurances of its higest consideration."

Cabinet Condemns South Africa

MB281330 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] At its meeting today, the Lesotho Cabinet condemned the South African-backed armed bandits for attacks in Qacha's Nek, Tuang, Thabana Morena, and Kolonyama which began 2 days ago. The Cabinet further condemned the Government of South Africa for allowing the armed bandits to use the territory of South Africa as a haven and a springboard for attacks in Lesotho, which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives, such as those of passing motorists in Tuang 2 days ago.

The Cabinet has appealed to the nation to be vigilant and to bring to the attention of the authorities any people who move about suspiciously so that action may be taken immediately.

LLA Claims Responsibility

MB281624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's attack on Taung, located in southern Lesotho. The attack left three people dead and seven injured.

A spokesman for the LLA telephoned our news desk in Bloemfontein from Lesotho stating that his organization took full responsibility for the attack and will launch further attacks until the present Lesotho Government is overthrown. He said Dr Jonathan's communist rule in the land of their birth can no longer be tolerated.

Radio Lesotho had reported earlier that between 100 and 200 armed men were involved in the attack.

'Suspension' of Relations With ROK Announced

MB281230 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced the suspension of Lesotho's relations with the Government of South Korea, with effect from yesterday. The announcement was officially communicated by Lesotho's high commissioner in Nairobi, His Excellency Mr (Francis Matoloane), to the South Korean ambassador in the Kenyan capital. In the communication, High Commissioner (Matoloane) told the South Korean ambassador that he was saddened by South Korea's inability to maintain the relations in a manner that befitted two countries with diplomatic relations.

It has been known for some time that Lesotho has not been happy with the accreditation of South Korea's ambassador to Lesotho from Nairobi, coupled with the fact that the present incumbent has hardly made an initiative to make his presence felt as a rule.

Former Minister Explains Basis for Resignation

MB281640 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 28 Jun 83 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Communists were "apostles of atheism" and bound to preach their doctrine of atheism, even if they were diplomats, Mr C.D. Molapo, former Lesotho minister of broadcasting and information, has charged.

In his first public comment on his resignation from the Lesotho Cabinet, Mr Molapo confirmed in an interview with the *Rand Daily Mail that it had been prompted by the decision to invite* five communist countries to open embassies in Lesotho. Mr Molapo said: "Communists are apostles of atheism. To expect them not to preach their doctrine is like taking a Roman Catholic priest to Beijing and saying he must promise not to preach Christianity."

Three communist countries, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea, are scheduled to open embassies in Maseru before the end of the year, and two more, Romania and Yugoslavia, are due to follow suit next year.

Mr Molapo, who has previously held the foreign affairs portfolio, said he had felt compelled to resign on a matter of principle but his personal relations with the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, were still cordial. He still had immense respect for Chief Leabua and regarded him as a great man who had justifiably aborted the 1970 general election to forestall the opposition Basutoland Congress Party from taking over through intimidation and electoral chichanery.

Mr Molapo, a lawyer by training and a scholar of English literature, added: "Tragedy is when a great man makes one great mistake. That is my understanding of Shakespearean tragedy."

He said of the pending arrival of the communist diplomats: "Even now at this late hour I wish they would not come."

Recalling that the ruling Basotho National Party had once pledged not to allow a single communist country to establish an embassy in Lesotho, Mr Molapo said: "I feel I cannot go to the people and say I was wrong in all that I said in the past."

In a separate interview with the *Rand Daily Mail*, the present Lesotho foreign minister, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, defended the decision to invite communist countries to open embassies in Maseru. He said Lesotho was still a Christian country committed to Christian values — and the invitation was not a repudiation of those values but an attempt to give concrete expression to Lesotho's foreign policy of nonalignment.

On the previous commitment by the ruling party not to allow communist powers to establish embassies in Lesotho, he said:

"The party is dynamic. It has to adapt to change. Any party which does not adapt to change is sterile."

MADAGASCAR

Anniversary Messages Continue To Arrive

MB281035 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Congratulatory messages continue to pour in at State House on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of Malagasy national independence. They are addressed to President Didier Ratsiraka, the revolutionary administration, and the Malagasy people. They come from the four corners of the world. Among them, we stress those from the Romanian, Polish, Tanzanian, Togolese, [word indistinct] Cape Verdean, Rwandan, Cameroonian, Greek, and Mauritanian presidents. There are also messages from the UN secretary general, Tunisia, the king of Spain, Equatorial Guinea, the CAR, Sweden, the king of Belgium, and our ambassadors in Dar es Salaam and Moscow, as well as from local decentralized companies.

MOZAMBIQUE

More Messages Received on Independence Day

MB282018 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has sent a congratulatory message to President Samora Machel on the occasion of 25 June, the eighth anniversary of Mozambique's independence. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state and OAU chairman, has also sent a message of congratulations to the Mozambique leader in which he gives particular emphasis to the struggle that the Mozambique people are waging against the attacks of the racist regime of Pretoria. Also on the occasion of 25 June, President Samora Machel has received messages from the leaders of Guinea-Bissau, Algeria, the SDAR, Portugal, Brazil, France, and the Kingdom of Spain.

In his message, Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes expresses his desire to continue promoting the existing relations of friendship, solidarity, and harmony between the two countries on the basis of mutual interest and reciprocal benefit.

In his message, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, president of Brazil, expresses the desire to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Brazil.

Portuguese Military Officers End 3-Month Mission

Training Center Planned

MB261154 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Three Portuguese military officers who have been in Mozambique for the past 3 months are now nearing the end of their visit, during which they worked with Mozambican authorities in designing a military training center. The officers, two of them engineers and one a military architect, have completed the design, and work on the project is expected to start as soon as it is approved by the Mozambican Government,

The leader of the delegation said that their stay in Mozambique has been successful and interesting. The delegation will leave Maputo for Portugal on Tuesday. The project for the construction of the center is the first concrete result of a working agreement on military cooperation signed in April last year when a top-level Portuguese military delegation visited Mozambique. Last October, Mozambique's defense minister, General Alberto Chipande, visited Portugal, where he held further discussions with Portuguese military authorities. At the time, the two countries agreed on technical and military cooperation between their armed forces, which included the supply of logistical [word indistinct] equipment and training.

Mission Leader Hails Cooperation

MB281026 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Major (Pinto Soares), head of a Portuguese military engineering mission which has been working in Mozambique for about 3 months, has said that Mozambique and Portugal are giving a lesson to the world. Barely 8 years ago, the two countries were enemies — they were at war at each other's throat. Today, however, they embrace each other, and are promoting a new kind of relationship.

The Portuguese military mission, which returns to Lisbon today, was in Maputo to open what is, for all intents and purposes, the first practical phase in cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. The Portuguese mission told the newspaper *Noticias that it has made a study for the building of a military* training center and that the first part of the project has already been concluded.

The military cooperation agreements signed between the two countries give priority to engineering. Major (Pinto Soares) stressed that this first project we have undertaken opens a new era in the cooperative relations between Mozambique and Portugal, and added that Portugal had gained very useful experience.

Portugal To Train Cadets

MB281357 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The leader of a Portuguese military delegation visiting Mozambique has said Portugal is ready to accept Mozambican cadets for an officers training course. Major (Pinto Soares), who was speaking in an interview in Maputo, said the establishment of military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal was a victory.

Maj (Soares) said Portugal expected that the next stage in the military cooperation would be the arrival of cadets in Portugal for training as officers. Maj (Soares) and his two colleagues, who

have completed their mission in Mozambique, are due to return to Portugal today.

'Operative Command' Set Up for Resettlement
MB281015 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] A provincial operative command was set up in Maputo yesterday as part of the guidelines for the evacuation of the unemployed from the cities and their resettlement in the countryside. The structure is headed by the first party provincial secretary, who is also the governor of Maputo, Major General Jose Moiane, and it includes government members and commanders of the Mozambique People's Police.

Addressing the ceremony which formally established the command, Governor Jose Moiane said that similar structures would be set up in all the districts of the province before 4 July. The object of this measure is to ensure the minimal conditions for handling the people who will be taken to the districts.

SOUTH AFRICA

More on Blasts at Internal Affairs Offices
MB281101 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SAPA — Roodepoort was subdued today in the aftermath of two explosions which caused extensive damage to a city office block early today.

Police said the explosions were heard at 12:40 am and 12:45 am, damaging the first floor of the city centre office block, which houses the Department of Internal Affairs here. Police said it was not known what device was used or whom was responsible for the blast at this stage.

Captain M.J. Halgryn, a police liaison officer, said the blast occurred in front of the door of the Internal Affairs Department office. The building is used by the South African Police on the second floor and the Soweto East Division of the SAP on the third floor. The Mozambique Labour Department has an office on the third floor.

About twelve first floor offices were affected by the blast, shattered glass and remnants of the open plan offices were scattered over the first floor. Police investigations began early today.

Some thirty uniformed and riot police patrolled an area of about 100 metres in Lutting Street, which was cordoned off after the explosions. A crowd of a hundred curious bystanders, some who had turned out for work this morning watched on the sidelines from Berlandina Street.

The Sanlam Bank, next to the city centre, was slightly damaged and across the street, a first floor consultants agency and printers shop were also slightly damaged by the impact of the blast.

Mozambique Office Not Target
MB290640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police on the West Rand, Brigadier J.C. Coetzee, says the police are following up clues in connection with the incident in Roodepoort this morning in which two bombs exploded in a business center in the central city area. The investigation, he said, had so far shown that the bombs had definitely not been intended for the Mozambique Government labor office located on the third floor of the building. Clearing up was proceeding well, and traffic around the center had returned to normal.

Ministry Confirms Receipt of Lesotho Protest
MB282002 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Lesotho Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's attack on Taung in southern Lesotho.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Cape Town that the government has received a protest note from Lesotho. The note, he said, was receiving attention.

Viljoen: Prepare Psychologically for War Ahead
MB281307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — South Africans must be prepared to accept certain levels of discomfort, disruption and even violence in their daily lives, the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, warned in Pretoria today.

Opening an international seminar on revolutionary warfare and counter-insurgency at the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Gen Viljoen urged all South Africans to prepare themselves psychologically for the war ahead without becoming alarmist or dispirited.

He warned that the implementation of the new political dispensation envisaged for the country would "not necessarily meet with a decrease in communist revolutionary activity" in the region. The possibility of further military action by South Africa against the ANC bases in neighbouring countries, along the lines of the recent attack (on Maputo) after the Pretoria car-bomb blast, must not be ruled out," he warned. Cross-border operations consisting of "legitimate hot pursuit and pre-emptive strikes" would continue.

Gen Viljoen said the SADF would be guilty of a gross neglect of duty if it surrendered the initiative to the terrorists and allowed them to build up and arm and attack at will.

Apart from military operations to secure the country's political

and economic stability, Gen Viljoen emphasised the role of the population in general, and a hearts and minds campaign of civic action.

War had never been easy, he said. Victory, however, was worth all the discomfort and sacrifices.

Terrorism, he said, aimed to create a climate of collapse and psychological surrender. However, terrorism would win only if the people responded to it in the way that terrorists wanted them to. Quoting an expert on terrorism, Gen Viljoen said: "If you choose not to respond at all, or else to respond in a way different from that which the terrorists desire, they will fail to achieve their objectives. The important point is that the choice is yours — that is the ultimate weakness of terrorism as a strategy.

"Most people feel that irregular warfare is only of minor importance due to its low intensity. Everyone must understand that irregular warfare means a total war, an onslaught on every possible front," he said.

Former ANC Head Receives 5-Year Prison Sentence

AB281735 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Cape Town, June 28 (AFP) — Community leader and former president of the banned African National Congress [ANC] Oscar Mpetha, 74, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment on a charge of terrorism. The sentencing of Mr Mpetha and nine other men came at the end of a two-and-half year trial, the longest in South African legal history.

In December 1980 18 men — of whom eight were later acquitted — appeared on charges under the terrorism act and on two counts of murder following the death of two white men. Mr Mpetha was acquitted of murdering the two men, who were killed during violence which erupted at a commemoration meeting near the Crossroads squatter camp here in August 1980 of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Passing sentence, the judge, Justice D.M. Williamson, said he would have suspended sentencing Mr Mpetha, who is suffering from severe diabetes and is due to have a leg amputated, if he had not been obliged by law to enforce a minimum of five years' jail. Nine men were convicted and given jail sentences from seven to 20 years on the murder charges as well as the terrorism charge.

Convicted and sentenced for murdering either one or both of the white men, George Beeton and F. Jansen, were:

Christopher Sparanyi (seven years), Phillip Nyongwana (20 years), Jeffrey Baardman (10 years), Alton Sabuwa (12 years), Morgan Makubula (15 years), Buyisile Diba (15 years), Peter Kube (18 years), Johannes Hlapo (20 years) and Richard Maponda (20 years).

Sentences of five years each on the nine on the terrorism charge were ordered to run concurrently.

ZAMBIA

Meeting on Cooperation With Romania Opens

MB281858 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The minister for the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Henry Meebelo, has said there is need to devise a new strategy in the Zambia-Romania economic and technical cooperation. Dr Meebelo said a new strategy is necessary to overcome constraints caused by a shortage of foreign exchange in the developing trade between the two countries.

The minister was speaking at the opening of a 4-day meeting of the joint Zambia-Romanian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation at Mulungushi Hall yesterday. He said cooperation between the two countries could have been enhanced had it not been for the current economic difficulties, which have reduced Zambia's foreign exchange earnings. Dr Meebelo said that due to this problem, Zambia has not been able to meet her commitments in the cooperation agreement with Romania and other countries. Stressing the Zambian plight, Dr Meebelo said due to declining foreign exchange earnings resulting from low copper prices, Zambia was finding it difficult to import capital goods and to some extent consumer goods as well.

Speaking at the same meeting, the Romanian vice prime minister and foreign trade and cooperation minister, Mr Ion Nicolae, pledged his country's commitment to furthering cooperation with Zambia. He said the joint commission should explore all possible ways of increasing cooperation between the two countries in conformity with President Kaunda's and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's wish in strengthening the economic ties between Lusaka and Bucharest.

Kaunda, Union Leaders Begin Wage Talks 27 June

AB271609 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 27 (AFP) — President Kenneth Kaunda and leaders of Zambia's powerful organized labor movement began talks today to seek a solution to the stand-off between government and the unions over a 10 percent limit on wage increases this year.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), which represents between 350,000 and 400,000 workers in 18 unions, has rejected the ceiling imposed by the government as part of an austerity program demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition of a 230-million-dollar credit to help debt-burdened Zambia meet its foreign obligations and restructure its economy.

Mr Kaunda, who must stand for re-election later this year, opened the talks with an indication of further flexibility. (He had earlier this year doubled the wage ceiling from five to 10 percent because of union complaints about increases in the cost of living). "It is important that it (a formula for raises) is structured in such a way that the lowly paid will get more in any given company and the more highly paid will get less and less until we reach the apex

where perhaps nothing should be given," Mr Kaunda said in opening the two-day meeting with ZCTU leaders.

The Zambian president referred to the fact that the southern African state depends for 95 percent of its export revenue on copper, whose prices on the international market have been very low since the mid-1970s. "In spite of Zambia being born with a very rich copper spoon in our mouth at independence (1964), Zambia is (now) a very poor country," he said.

He asked the union leaders to "open your hearts and minds so you can see the honesty and sincerity of purpose" behind the austerity and restructuring program, one of whose least palatable features has been a sharp reduction in consumer subsidies, bringing about big price hikes for such items as maize meal, the staple food of most of Zambia's 6 million people.

Although the unions, led by the 48,000-member Mineworkers Union of Zambia, originally threatened industrial unrest if the ten percent ceiling was retained, they have in recent weeks refrained from talking about strike action pending the meeting they requested with Mr Kaunda.

The president, who has ruled Zambia since independence, will have no opposition in the general elections. However, Zambians are allowed to vote "no" to another five-year term for him, and Mr Kaunda thus clearly wants to conciliate the trade unions, with which he has clashed in the past.

Kaunda Seeks Labor's Understanding

MB271910 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] President Kaunda said in Lusaka today that employers must implement the 10 percent wage increase in such a way that it benefits the low income group more than the higher category. Opening a 2-day economic meeting with labor leaders at Mulungushi Hall, the president said the question of changing the wage ceiling from the present 10 percent was out of the question in view of the country's ailing economy. The government could no longer subsidize production of essential goods because it has to use the available meager resources for development. He urged the labor movement to bear with the government in its astronomical endeavors to resuscitate the economy.

The president said the nation should bear the government's austerity measures aimed at saving the country from international exploitation brought about by Western protectionist policies.

The economic summit, which later runs into a closed-door session, comes in the wake of the rejection by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions of the government's fixed 10 percent wage ceiling.

Kaunda Addresses Labor Leaders

MB281850 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] President Kaunda last night hosted a reception at State House for labor leaders who were in Lusaka for talks with him centering on the country's economy. The reception was also attended by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, several members of the Central Committee, and other senior party and government leaders. Dr Kaunda opened the 2-day talks at Mulungushi Hall earlier in the day.

Dr Kaunda told the labor leaders that the party and his government had fallen in a difficult dilemma because there was no copper mine to pay subsidies while there was the need to pay the producer economic prices. The president added that, on the other hand, the country needed foreign exchange to bring in raw material, saying this is where the IMF program came in.

He called for a fight against the dangerous development where industries were operating at low capacity and unable to expand, saying this created more redundancies. Now is when the party and his government, together with the labor movement, must put the situation right and should not fail. The president called on labor leaders to study [words indistinct] and the information paper on the restructuring of the state enterprise to be able to explain to the workers on why they were making sacrifices.

Earlier, the minister of labor and social services, Frederick Hapunda, said although the issues to be discussed had been talked about by his ministry and labor leaders, the ministry did not feel authoritative enough to handle the present matters relating to the IMF and wage ceilings. Mr Hapunda hoped that there would be no more areas of doubt after the meeting, which is expected to end today.